THE

Bombay Gazette.

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No. 55,653—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 3-30 p.m.	Steamer	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
25th May.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
1st June.	PERSIA	8900		
8th "	SALSETTE	6 03	CHINA	8600
15th "	MOOLTAN	11000		
22nd "	CALEDONIA	8000	MACEDONIA	10512
29th "	INDIA	8039		
6th July.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
13th "	CALEDONIA	8000		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10600
27th "	ARABIA	8000		
3rd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
10th "	PERSIA	8900		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12431
24th "	HIMALAYA	7000		
31st "	SALSETTE	6000	MANGOLIA	10000

All the above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P.M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—
HOME YARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

Steamer.	Tons.	Capts.	Leave Bombay.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	2nd June 1912
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd June "
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R.	6th July "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	20th July "
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	4th Aug. "
*Elysia	6363	J. Coverley	18th Aug. "
Massilia	5391	J. Thomson	9th Sept. "
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd Sept. "
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R	11th Oct. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd Oct. "
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th Nov. "
*Elysia	6363	J. Coverley	21st Nov. "

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES,

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

BOMBAY to EAST and SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail on or about
President	3310	Bremer	26th May 1912.
Markgraf	3680	Jantzen	4th June 1912.
a Prasident	3310	Bremer	14th " 1912.
b Konig	4900	von. Holdt	24th " 1912.
Sultan	2800	Bosselmann	4th July 1912.

a Twin screw steamer.
b Will call at Seychelles.

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

24, Meadow Street, 23rd May, 1912.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers. Tons. Sailing. Date. Time. Route via.
Dumra ... 1695 Thurs. 30th May 9 a.m.
Dwarka... 1695 Friday 31st May † 6 a m. direct.
† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 30th May. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Malda," 1951 tons, on Wednesday, 29th May, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Baseh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, on or about 13th June, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer, on or about 1st June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, East India, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.

24th May, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
			THURSDAY.
Caledonien	4130	Melber	6th June 1912.
Sydney	4118	X	4th July 1912.
Dumbea	5685	Sellier	1st Aug. 1912.
Australien	6865	X	29th Aug. 1912.
Yarra	4145	Rosati	26th Sept. 1912.

PASSAGE FARES "B" RATE.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	425	225
Do. (return)	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single)	Rs. 660	528	270
Do. (return)	Rs. 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS,
Albert Building Hornby Road. Agent.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sardegna	6,000	Mattina	15th June 1912.
Sicilia	6,000	Magandini	15th July 1912.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to New York in connection an Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, Rs. 740. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Ischia	6,000	Belsito	22nd May 1912.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations.

G. TIMOSCI,
Ag. Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & Co. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & Co. undertake the Sale of CAITEIN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED: A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
68 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombassa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Nowara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£100,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up	Gold	$ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	"	" 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits	"	" 423,677,78

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai,	Mexico,
Singapore.	Hankow,	Panama,
Hongkong.	Peking.	Colon.
Canton.	Yokohama,	Empire.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit; and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
62-63, Church Gate Street.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL (paid up)...Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER) ... " 32,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES.—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.

101, Hornby Road.

IN

BLUTHNER PIANOS

The special requirements of residents in India have been carefully studied and the experience accumulated during the long series of years of their use in India has rendered possible the production of instruments which may be depended upon to withstand with perfect success the injurious effects of the extremes of tropical centres. The attainment of this result has not involved in the smallest degree the loss of any of the beauty and purity of tone and delicacy of touch which have made the Bluthner Pianofortes famous throughout the civilized world. The extraordinary capacity of these instruments for standing in tune under the most unfavourable conditions is a feature of very great importance and should strongly recommend Bluthner Pianos to residents in the Mofussil when the services of competent tuners are often difficult and sometimes impossible to obtain.

SOLE AGENTS:

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING	CAKES.
WEDDING	CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING	CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING	CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING	FLAGS.
WEDDING	FAVORS.
WEDDING	CRACKERS.
WEDDING	RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING	CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA) LIMITED.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS

"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT

BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR

SHELL'	"SHELL"
MEANS	MEANS
SATISFACTION	SPEED.

BY ROYAL APPOINTMENT SUPPLIERS.

TO H. M. KING GEORGE V.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

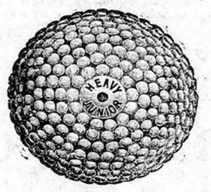
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20. CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON. CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION)

SPHERICITY & BALANCE.

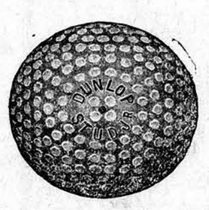
IN GOLF BALLS.....

Sphericity must be combined with Perfect Balance. Without both elements your ball will not fly straight, its length will be handicapped and on the putting green it will be erratic.



The most reliable and trustworthy method of deciding the perfectly balanced Golf ball is to see it bears the name

DUNLOP.



DUNLOP POPULAR GOLF BALLS are

"Orange Spot."
"Junior Orange Spot."
"Heavy Dunlop Junior Blue Spot."
"Heavy Dunlop Blue Spot."

DUNLOP RUBBER CO., LD.

BOMBAY Depot: 3 Wallace Street.
MADRAS Depot: 188c, Mount Road.

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF GRUYERE PARMESAU AND GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

Pure ITALIAN OLIVE OIL (genuine) guaranteed, ITALIAN MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES in large stock and fresh, arriving monthly. ITALIAN WALNUTS, and ALMONDS, in soft shell, and also Hozelnuts; the nuts suitable for table use.

HORS DE OVRE (First course luxury) in various brands from The High Class Houses.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SOFAS and EASY CHAIRS visit at the Stores will convince of its well shaped, designed and comfortableness.

GRIGNOLINO WINE (CLARET) a genuine product of Grape Wine in great demand. Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

LIQUEURS, and WINES from High Class Houses of Italy and France.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s

ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood. etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

THE VALUE OF A MAN'S LIFE.

cannot be expressed in money. Yet a trifling neglect of health may mean death. At the first sign of Fever, Ague, or Influenza, take

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE & PILLS.
Price Re. 1 each,

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8 ans.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs.
Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT,
cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch in a day.
Ans. 4, each.

Of all the dealers or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that nearly 90 per cent. of the CISTERNS placed in the tops of the houses for the supply of water are provided with improperly fitting lids. The result is that a large number of such cisterns breed anopheles larvae which convey Malaria. In those cases where there are tight fitted covers, the same are carelessly left open by servants.

Section 381 of the Municipal Act which refers to wells, tanks, &c., is being amended, and after the same is passed by the Governor in Council, any well, tank, cistern, fountain, masonry receptacles for gardens, etc., etc., breeding larvae of mosquitoes will render the owner or occupier liable to prosecution for creating nuisance.

It is therefore very necessary in the interests of the house owners and occupiers that all cisterns should be hermetically covered and should be kept under lock and key, so as to render them mosquito proof. The warning pips of the cistern should also be dealt with in the same way by placing a piece of fine wire gauze against the inner opening of the pipe.

J. A. TURNER, M.D., D.P.H.,
Executive Health Officer.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping of the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO COLLECTORS OF OLD CHINESE AND JAPANESE CURIOSITIES.

AUCTION SALE of old Japan and Chinaware, Satsumaware, Cloisonneware, Silver and Electroplatedware, Ivory Figures, Indian Carved Furniture, Old Shahnama, etc.

On MONDAY, the 27th and TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the shop lately vacated by Messrs. Hinode and Co., opposite Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co., on Hornby Road, Fort, by order of the concerned.

A rare collection of old bronze figures, vases, plates, old chinaware, satsumaware, old cloisonneware, ivory figures, mother-of-pearl inlaid ebonywood boxes, four fold richly carved ebonywood screen, jade, crystal andsgate snuff bottles, amber and jade bead rosary, silver and electroplatedware, Indian brassware, Dresden and Parian figures, old English vases, old shahnama with illustrations, Indian carved furniture such as chiffonier, tables, sofas, chairs embroidered curtains, water color hand paintings, Indian and Persian carpets, glass show cases for jewellery, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE ON THURSDAY, 30th May, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Continental and Bombay-made Drawing, Dining and Bed Room Furniture, Cabinets, Cottage Piano by Rose, Sewing Machine, large hall clock, brief size Hammond Type-writer, etc.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 30th May, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), on the ground-floor of "Arthur House," on Cooperage Road, opposite Band Stand, Fort, very valuable Continental and Bombay-made drawing, dining and bed room furniture, such as tapestry lined cushioned suite of sofas and chairs, oakwood German bookcase with writing desk, ebonized cottage piano by Rose & Co., walnutwood large cabinet, walnutwood mirror door and marble top cupboard in three pieces, carved marble top table, mirror hat stand, walnutwood, German roll top music cabinet, fire and burglar proof American safe, stereoscope with glass slides, oval dining table, arm and armless chairs, carved mirror large sideboard, blackwood, carved book case, single and double iron beds with mattresses, marble top mirror toilet table, writing table, sewing machine brief size Hammond typewriter in working order, mirror double cupboard, marble top wash-hand table, chest-of-drawer, rich pictures, marble figures, carpets, table ornaments, one month winding large hall clock, table and hanging lamps, rich glass, crockery and plateware, dinner and breakfast services, copper utensils, etc., etc.

The property of JOHN ZUHERBUHLER, Esq., Vice Consul for the U. S. of Brazil, proceeding Home and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th May, 1912.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweeping etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 P.M. at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot a quantity of unclaimed goods, bags of cottonseed, linseed, teelseed, wheat, jawari, harda, rice, toor, rapeseed, bundles of ribs, iron rails, country drugs, corrugated iron sheets, gunny bags, iron pots, Asafotida, loose iron blocks, luggage, cask of cement, empty iron casks, case of crackers, piano, country medicine, gram, bajree, ghee, jogree, castorseed, groundnut seed, barley, moho flowers, grinding stones, salt, old records, condemned sheets, steel hoops, bags of sweeping grain and other miscellaneous articles.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 24th May, 1912.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered BY LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE 1 ANNA.

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY
TO-NIGHT,
"THE MIRROR'S PROPHECY."

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PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 365,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.

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Re:—Daya Jeewan Shah ...	450	15	0
Re:—Chunilal Lakhmidas Mody traded as Narotam Purshotam	6,743	12	0
Re:—Parry Smith	261	8	0
Re:—Canjee Bhanjee Gujar Sutar alias Ghelabhai Jhanji Contractors ...	3,823	4	3
Re.—Shamji Purshotum Ghandy and others ...	3,468	7	3
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CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 21th May, 1912.

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See Special Short Advertisements Column.

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LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAY 22.] [BOMBAY, MAY 23.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	77 11-16	1-16	
do. Rentes	92 1-4		un chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan	93 3-4		1-4
1-2 do. Gov. Securities	84 9-16		un chgd
Silver in London Spot	28 1-8		1-8
do. 2 months' bills	28 5-16		1-8
Silver in New York	61 1-8		1-4
Exchange on London at Paris	25·25	1-2	
do. do. at Berlin	20·45 1-2		un chgd
do. do. New York	4·87 1-4		un chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	3		since
do. Short London Bills	9th May		
3 months' sight	2 15-16		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight	3 3-8		un chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	3 1-2		un chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8		un chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	2 1-2		un chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans	2 3-4		un chgd

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 7-8 unchgd.

Closing Tone of silver—Quiet—Steady.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £200,000.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day, for Rs. 50,00,000.

Rs. 17,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta
" 2,70,000 " to Bombay
" 4,50,000 " to Madras

" 31,20,000

Tenders on Calcutta, at 1s. 4d. (Min. Rate) received 4 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4d. (Min. Rate) received 4 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 1s°01.

Telegraphic Transfers:—

Rs. 4,40,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 8,40,000 " to Bombay.
" 6,00,000 " to Madras.

" 18,80,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 4 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 4 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 1s°04.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales, Rs. 69,20,000.

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 50,00,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady.	Good business done.
Futures		Steady.
Manchester		Quiet but firm.
Total Sales		10,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export		500 "
Imports		18,000 "
Mid-Americans		6·45 +01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown		9 3-8unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·23 +03	6·23 +04	6·25 +04	6·25 +05	6·22 +05
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	
6·23 +(5	6·18 +05	6·18 +05	6·18 +05	

New York official noon Call July 11·26; Oct. 11·40.
New Orleans 10 a.m. July 11·31; Oct. 11·52.

NEW YORK—

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	6,000
" Receipts at " last year	...	7,800
" Exports to Great Britain	...	4,000
" Exports to Continent	...	8,000
" Spot Cotton		11·30 unchgd

Futures—Month of July 11·24—02 / Futures—Month of Oct 11·39—02 — Advanced early on foreign buying and declined later owing to unfavorable financial conditions and Wall Street selling.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	11 3-4+1-8
Futures—Month of July	11·78—38
Do. do. Oct	11·50—66
Tone of Spot Cotton	Steady.

Manchester, May 22.

Grey shirtings 41-42 in. 38 yards 16×15 ...8 7
" " 44 in. 38-38 1-2 yds 98's ...9
White " 40-41 in. 40 yards 13 sqr ...10 9
" nainsooks 43 in. 19 yards 22×21 ...7

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal
Do. Months—
Do. Name of Ports—
Wheat White Karachi ...37 3-4+1-8
Do. Months— ... May-June
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... ... 37 1-2 unchgd
Do Months—May-June—London—Nominal.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe 61lbs. ... ... 37 1-4+1-4
Do. Month—May—Sellers—Quiet
Barletta Russo 61lbs 36 1-4
Do. Month—June July—Sellers—Quiet

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... ... 39 1-2 unchgd
Do Month ... May—Sellers

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ...55 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months— ... June-July
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Nominal
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— .....
Brown Cawnpore ... 51—3-4
Do. Months—May-June
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 70 unchgd
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Done.
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...66 9—3d
Do. Months—May-June
Do. Name of Ports—London—Done Sellers
Linseed Calcutta... ... 61 1-4—1-4
Do. Months—May June
Do Name of Port—Antwerp—Sellers

BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—

27-7-6 unchgd—June-July—Hull—Sellers Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... 14 1-4+1-8

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ... ... 4 7 1-2 unchgd
May-July—Sellers—Quiet

METALS—

Copper Brazier's ... £ 34 1-2 unchgd
Yellow Metal ... d 7 1-4 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 73 3-4—3-16
English best selected Copper: £ 7 8 1-2.

FREIGHT—

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canals... 9-3

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW—

Finest Australian Beef Tallow ... 35-9
" " Mutton Tallow ... 37-0
General Tone of Tallow Auction—Steady.

ARRIVALS—

"Capir"

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 16 4 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipment...July-Aug.—
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... .
Do Months of Shipments ... .
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 12 4 1-4+1-4d
Months of Shipments ...August—Sellers.
Tone—Opened flat closed steady.

CANE & Similar Crystal C & F India ... ... 17 5 1-4—3 3-4d
Months of Shipments ...May-Aug Sellers.
Tone—Quiet again easier
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...Nominal
Month of Shipments ... May
Tone—Dull.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F

Calcutta	12 3—June—Value.
Do.	11 6—Aug.—Value
Do.	11 4 1-2—Sept Nov.—Value
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi	12 4 1-2—June.—Value
Do.	11 7 1-2—Aug—Value
Do.	11 6—Sept Nov.—Value
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta	13 1 1-2—June.—Value.
Do.	12 6—Aug—Value.
Do.	12 4 1-2—Sept Nov.—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi	13 3—June—Value.
Do.	12 7 1-2—Aug—Value
Do.	12 1-2—Sept Nov.—Value

General Tone more enquiry.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [23RD MAY, 1912

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
9 Boxes Bullions	6,32,600	London	Chartered Bank
1 Box Bullions	38,100	do	Hongkong Bank.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 21st May, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G I P Railway ...	13	15,212
B B and C I Railway ...	18	21,163

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—

The Cash balance of the Bank of Bengal is 12 lakhs up and the Bank rate has been reduced 1 per cent. and now stands at 5 per cent.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened steady at 1s. 4d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-32d. on Demand and 1s. 4 7-32d. from May to August for 3 months' sight Credits. The enquiry for Bank remittance has been small. Private bills have been placed at our quotation. Far Eastern rates are slightly easier.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4d.
Demand Drafts	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 7-32d. Aug.
Do. do Francs	...170 1-2
Do. do Marks	...138 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...14s
Shanghai "	...203 1-2
Japan "	...150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened steady at 96 13-16 for Cash and 96 3-4 for the Settlement. Little business has been done and closing quotations are almost unchanged as under.

We quote:—

Cash ...	Rs. 96 13	0 to 96 14 0
Settlement ...	" 96 12	0

BULLION:—

Bar silver in London yesterday closed 1-8 lower both for ready and for delivery in two months, at 28 1-4 and 28 5-16 respectively, New York was 1-4 down at 61 1-8. Locally the market opened steadier, but some fluctuations have occurred and at the close rates for ready and forward are as under.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold ...	Rs.	23 15 0
Australian " ...	"	23 15 0
Sovereigns " ...	"	15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready ...	"	71 7 0
1st Settlement ...	"	71 9 0
2nd Settlement ...	"	71 15 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready ...	"	80 13 0
1st Settlement ...	"	80 15 0
2nd Settlement ...	"	81 5 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The American markets closed easier with a small decline. The local market opened quiet with May quotations easier for some descriptions, and new good Broach at Rs. 300. During the morning export houses were disinclined to go on selling at the drop, but later on business was done at Rs. 299 1-2. At Colaba the market was quiet but steady with little doing and closing quotations are as under.

For ready cotton the enquiry is small and prices are easier.

QUOTATIONS:—

Fine M. G. Broach ...	... Rs. 277	May.
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinganghat	" 280	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	" 278	"
Fine M. G. Dhamangaon ...	" 274	"
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	" 266	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	" 261	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	" 255	"
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	" 260	"
Good H. G. Westerns ...	" 264	"
Good M. G. Westerns ...	" 274	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	" 283	"

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach ...	" 301	Mar. 1913
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	" 245	Jan. "
Fine M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	" 280	" "

LIVERPOOL OPENER:—

Opening Tone ...	... Dull.
Estimated Sales ...	... 10,000
Total Imports ...	... 16,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

May-June.	June-July.	July.-Aug.
6·22 —01	6·22 —01	6·24 —01
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·24 —01	6·21 —01	6·19 —01
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·17 —01	6·17 —01	6·17 —01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market continues firm.

We quote:—

Ready ...	Rs. 11 11	6 B.T.
May ...	" 12 6	0 B.T.
September ...	" 12 9	0 B.T.

RAPESEED:—

The market is steady.

We quote:—

Brown Delhi May ...	Rs. 8 14	0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore May ...	" 9 9	0 "

JINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Firm.

We quote:—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs. 60 0	0 Nominal
Mughi ...	" 57 8	0 "
Yellow Hingunghat ...	" 61 0	0 "

POPPYSEED:—

Tone—Firm. We quote:—

Ready	Rs	12 4 6 B. T.
May	"	12 14 0 R. T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready ...	Rs. 37	8 0 R.T.

COTTONSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready. ...	... Rs. 28	0 0

GROUNDNUTS:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Bold... ...	... Rs. 49	0 0
Small ...	... " 47	0 0

WHEAT:—

The market is steady.

We quote:—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs. 5 7 0 R. T.
" Delhi May ...	" 5 6 6 "
" " September ...	" 5 9 3 "

SHARES.

The Share Market is closed to-day owing to the death of a broker.

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	4,099	bales.
Wheat	31,647	cwts.
Linseed	22,487	"
Rapeseed	7,505	"
Gingellyseed	1,654	"
Poppyseed	1,854	"
Groundnuts	2,179	"
Castorseed	4,932	"
Rice	6,180	"
Myrabolams	1,534	"
Cottonseed	6666	"
Mowraseed	Nil	"
Gram	3,741	"
Joowar	5,624	"
Maize	Nil	"

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 23.

The freight market has been very quiet and shippers have shown no desire to take up tonnage. The position so far as future freights and export business hence are concerned now greatly depends upon the monsoon prospects, which so far are all favourable. The port at the moment is very full, every wharf is occupied and there are already four steamers in the stream awaiting their turn to come alongside. This condition of things is expected to last well into June and the capacity of the port will be strained to its utmost for the next few weeks. Exporters anticipate a particularly strenuous time for the remainder of this month.

BANK OF BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 23.

The Bank of Bengal rate was to-day reduced to 5 per cent from 6 per cent, at which it had stood since March 21st.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—7 bales silk waste, K Nixon and Co; 31 bales wool, E Shivji; 202 cwts myrabolams, M Chagpal; 48 bales wool, M Balia; 55 bales cottonwaste C Peraj and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—101 cwts gum, S Cooverji and Co; 140 cwts horns E Mahomed; 1 case tortoise shell, R Mahomed; 284 cwts turmeric 15 cwts turmeric S Nowroji and Co; 25 cwts fishmaws, E Sooltanally; 1564 cwts myrabollums, P Mathooradas and Co; 35 cwts cuttle fish, P Merally and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—158 bales cotton, 202 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 200 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR BARCELONA.

Massilia s—25 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Massilia s—175 casks hides, C J Mathews and Co; 600 bales hides Enrico N Stein.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Cheltonian s—2000 cwts linseed, B S Lloyd and Co. 16000 cwts linseed and 4000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros; 8008 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2960 cwts linseed 1999 cwts teelseed 4000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Rysbergen s—115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 499 cwts rapeseed Wm Blythe and Co.

Candidate s—6003 cwts rapeseed 3003 cwts poppyseed E D Sassoon and Co.

Chupra s—4,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 4,000 cwts linseed, S Cooverji and Co; 230 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Clan Cameron s—221 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 220 bales cotton, H E Bode and Sons; 342 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 35 bales savri cotton. 496 bales hemp, K Reeve and Co; 5,500 cwts rapeseed, Wm Blythe and Co; 1,500 tons, manganese ore, Shaw Wallace and Co; 330 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons 3,200 cwts castorseed, 6,003 cwts rapeseed, 4,287 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 401 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy; 6,000 cwts rapeseed, 12,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 2,000 cwts linseed, S Cooverji and Co; 22 bales cotton-waste, S Khimji.

FOR HAMBURG.

Manipur s—114 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 101 cwts gum P Jethabhoy; 115 bales cottonfly, 877 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 261 cwts myrabollams, M Chogpal.

Argenfels s—3 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons.

Roath s—400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 2,450 cwts bones R Kaderbhoy; 4,000 cwts barley, M Valabhdas; 2,75 bales cottonfly, C Peraj and Co; 100 bales hemp, M Nathoobhoy and Co; 3 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Roath s—228 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 394 cwts barley Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Istar s—100 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.; 350 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 100 bales cotton, Gocouldas and Co; 300 tons irons, A Hakimji and Bros; 100 bales cotton, Bombay Co; 200 bales cotton, K Vishram and Co; 102 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Manipur s—1,093 cwts groundnut, Wm Blythe and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cleopatra s—4 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 48 tons teakwood planks Mackenzy Saw Mills.

FOR NEW YORK.

Massilia s—10 bales hides, Enrico N. Stein,

CRAWFORD MARKET.

Daily List of Current Prices.

MUTTON 1st SORT.

Saddle As. 4 per lb.
Leg As. 3½ per lb.
Shoulder As. 3 per lb.
Liver As. 3 each.
Kidney As. 9 per doz.
Tongue (large) As. 12 per doz.

MUTTON 2nd SORT.

Saddle As. 3 1-2 per lb.
Leg As. 3 per lb.
Shoulder As. 2½ per lb.
Liver As. 2 each.
Kidney As. 6 per doz.
Tongue (small) As. 9 per doz.

VEAL.

Hind Quarter As. 3 1/2 per lb,
Fore Quarter As. 3 per lb.

BEEF.

Beefsteak (underpart) from As. 3 to As. 4 per lb.
Soup Meat As. 1 1-4 per lb.
Brisket from As. 2 to As. 2 1/2 per lb.
Round As. 2 per lb.
Hump from As. 10 to Re. 1 each.
Sirloin from As. 2 1-2 to As. 3 per lb.
Tongue from As. 3 to As. 4 each.
Oxtail from As. 2 to As. 4 each.
Liver As. 1½ per lb.
Kidney from As. 1 to As. 1 1/2 each.

FISH.

Pomfret from As. 6 to As. 12 per pair.
Pomfret (black) from Re. 1 to Rs. 1½ per pair.
Gholi from Rs. 2 1-2 to Rs. 4 each.
Surmaye (large) Rs. 4 each.
Surmaye (small) from As. 1 to Rs. 1 1-2 each.
Salmon (large) Rs. 5 each.
Salmon (small) from As. 8 to Rs. 2 each.
Prawns (small) from As. 1 to As. 3 per doz.
Oysters from As. 3 to As. 4 per doz.
Mullet (large) from As. 8 to Re. 1 each.
Mullet (small) from As. 8 to Rs. 2 per doz.
Lobsters nil.
Crabs from pies 9 to As. 1 each.

POULTRY AND GAME.

Fowls (large) from As. 12 to As. 14 each.
Chickens from As. 5 to As. 6 each.
Duck (large) Rs. 1½ each.
Duck (small) from As. 14 to Re. 1 each.
Turkey (Cock) from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 each.
Turkey (Hen) from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 each.
Pigeons from As. 8 to As. 9 per pair.
Rabbits from As. 8 to Re. 1 each.

FRUITS.

Oranges from As. 12 to Rs. 3 per doz.
Plantains (Red) from As. 5 to As. 8 per doz.
Plantains (Yellow) from As. 4 to As. 6 per doz.
Plantains (Table) from As. 2 to As. 2 1-2 per doz.
Plantains (Green) from As. 1½ to As. 2 per doz.
Australian Apples from As. 12 to Rs. 2 1-2 per doz
Australian Grapes nil.
Grapes of Nasik nil.
Grapes Malta nil.
Mangoes (Common) from As. 12 to Rs. 2 per doz.
do. (Salem) from Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per doz.
do. (Affose) from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 per doz.
do. (Payree) from Rs. 1 to Rs. 3 per doz.

VEGETABLES.

Cauliflower from As. 6 to As. 8 each.
Green Peas As. 3 per seer.
Cabbages from As. 3 to As. 7 each.
Tomatoes from As. 1 to As. 1½ per seer.
Turnips (middle) from As. 1 to As. 1 1-2 each.
Bringal As. 1 per seer.
Cucumber As. 1 per seer.
Potatoes from pies 9 to As. 1 per seer.
Lettuces from pies 6 to As. 1 each.
French Beans from As. 1½ to As. 2 per seer.
Beetroot from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 each.
Knolkhol from pies 9 to As. 1 1/2 each.
Onions pies 4 per seer.
Carrots As. 1 per seer.
Sweet Potatoes pies 9 per seer.
Double Beans As. 2 1-2 per seer.
Pumpkins (White) from As. 3 to As. 7 each.
Pumpkins (Red) pies 9 per seer
Celery from As. 1 1-2 to As. 3 each
Yames (White) pies 9 per seer
Yames (Red) pies 9 per seer

Sugar from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per seer.
Sago As. 2 per seer.
Ghee from As. 7 to As. 9 per seer.
Butter from As. 12 to Rs. 1 1-2 per lb.
Eggs pies 6 each.
Coffee (French) from As. 12 to As. 14 per tin.
Dall (Toor) from As. 1½ to As. 2 per seer.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 23.

All traces of the storm, which crossed into Burma on Tuesday have disappeared, but conditions are again somewhat unsettled in the extreme north. The rainfall has been general in Burma and Assam, fairly general in Bengal, and local in Orissa and the South Peninsula. In the Western Himalayas, a few thunderstorms have occurred. Akyab reports three inches, Silchar one, Cheerapunji two, Balasore one and a half, and Mysore three.

Forecast: No large change.

Earthquake report: A slight shock has been recorded in Simla this morning at four hours forty minutes from a distance about four hundred miles, and at seven hours fifty-eight minutes a shock, which was of some violence at its origin, about seventeen hundred miles distant.

AT SEA.

The steamer "Gymerie," captain F. J. Cusack which arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, reports having experienced heavy weather up to Quilon and fine weather on the Malabar Coast.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 23rd OF MAY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 23rd May, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is below the average at Ambala and Multan. Night temperature is in defect at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are almost clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is nearly equal to the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is damper in upper Sind and drier than usual in northeast Rajputana. Day temperature is above the average at Kotah; night temperature is in defect at Jacobabad and in excess at Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Gujarat and on the south Kathiawar Coast, but clear over the rest of the division. Humidity is in excess in Cutch, north Gujarat and Central India West. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded in the north, moderately clouded in the south, and clear elsewhere. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Night temperature is in excess at Nagpur.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at most places. Temperature is normal.

General Remark.—Colombo reports 1·32 "of rain. Light rain has fallen on the Malabar Coast. A few falls have been recorded in the Central Provinces. Some thunder or dust-storms have occurred in the Central Provinces and in the extreme south. Cloud has increased and skies are now heavily clouded in south Malabar and Ceylon.

Light local rain is likely on the Malabar Coast. A few thunder-storms are probable in the southern half of the Peninsula and possibly in the Central Provinces.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

Excellent artillery target practice characterised the Gibraltar manœuvres, which have just terminated.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

ALLUM—May 10, at Simla, the wife of K. C. Allum, Punjab Police, of a daughter.

DEATH.

BLINKWORTH—May 11, at the European Civil Hospital, Allahabad, John Blinkworth, late E. I. Railway, aged 65 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

English mail steamer "Salsette," due to arrive at 6 a.m.
High Court special vacation sitting.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim: "The man who is taking a proper interest in his work is so busy that quitting-time comes before he wants it to."—H. N. Mudge.

ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. to-morrow.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12 35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbalpur)	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-15	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter class)	6-45	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Mahmad Express ...	12-15	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express ...	8-55	21-30
Guzerat Mail	8 25	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	19-52

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Vaughan and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, will play the following programme of music commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day:—

March	E sherzoz Eagen...Lorizing
Valse	Saints and Sinners...Davison
Selection	Dorothy...Cellier
Air	La Cinquantaine...Marie
Indian Love Lyric	Less than the dust...Finden
Valse	The Barcarolle...Fetras
Romanza senza Parole	Notte d'incanto...Cerri
Selection	The Pink Lady...Caryll

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the string band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane commencing at 6-15 p. m. to-day.

BHAVNAGAR NOTES.—Our Bhavnagar correspondent writes:—On Friday last sparrows and doves fell dead from the oppressive heat in the vicinity of Wadhwan and Limbdi. The temperature in Bhavnagar has been reduced to 110° from 115°. Last evening a terrible duststorm occurred, afterwards a shower of rain fell.

BOMBAY CROP REPORT.

The following summary of crop reports in the Bombay Presidency during the past week has been issued:—

There was slight rain during the week in parts of Ratnagiri, Kanara, Satara, the Karnatak, Kathiawar, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. Preparation of lands for cultivation of kharif crops is generally in progress. Agricultural stock is deteriorating in part of Sind, Gujarat, West Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Kathiawar and Palanpur; it is deficient in parts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara and Cutch. Drinking water and water for irrigation are insufficient in many places in the Presidency proper. The fodder-supply is generally inadequate. Prices of food-grains have risen in Thar and Parkar, the Panch Mahals, Ratnagiri, Kanara, West Khandesh, Ahmednagar and Poona; elsewhere they are stationary. The quantities of food-grains purchasable per rupee are 35 to 59 per cent. less than normal in Sind, 29 to 53 per cent. less than normal in Gujarat, 23 to 31 per cent. less than normal in the Konkan, 31 to 53 per cent. less than normal in the Deccan, and 40 to 47 per cent. less than normal in the Karnatak.

Distress continues throughout the Panch Mahals district and parts of Kathiawar. Relief measures are adequate and no wandering is noticed. The public health is generally good, and people on relief works are in good condition. People find employment in digging temporary wells. Suspension of land revenue has been granted and takavi is being freely advanced. The stocks of grain are sufficient. Price of bajri is 8 to 10, and of maize 10 to 10 1-2 seers per rupee. The numbers on relief works for the week ending 18th May were 37,638 in the Panch Mahals and 8,097 in Kathiawar. The numbers on gratuitous relief in Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Kaira, West Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur and Belgaum were 58,129. In the Native States of Kathiawar, Palanpur, Mahi Kantha and Rewa Kantha the numbers on test works were 7,011 and on gratuitous relief 4,339.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

THE following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, reported from 6 a.m. on the 22nd May to 6 a. m., on the 23rd May:—

	Plague attacks.	Plague deaths.
Total	12	14
Same date last year	17	14
Total mortality for to-day from all causes	102	
Same date last year	79	

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

.....	For week ending 10th May 1912.	Total from 1st Apr to 10th May 1912.	For week ending 10th May 1911.	Total from 1st April to 10th May 1911.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	24	146	32	144
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	22	149	25	153
Vessels transported	16	96	19	97
Vessels attended to	2	9	3	7
Vessels warped	1	8		7

AS refreshing as a plunge in the surf is the general verdict on Dr. Benach's Spearmint Dentifrice Creme the favourite dentifrice of the Americans. Cleanses and beautifies the teeth, strengthens the gums and destroying germs purifies the breath. Tooth Elexir is for those who prefer liquid. Samples and literature post free, from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

During the week ended May 21st 349 chests of opium were removed from the Bombay Warehouse for shipment to China. During the same week 291 chests were imported from Indore.

The lighthouse at Tangasseri is to be fitted with incandescent lights. The apparatus has arrived, and Mr. Cuthbert, the Engineer in charge of Lighthouses, has arrived to fit in the new lights.

While some coolies were ascending the Glen shaft of the Champion Mine in the cage, two were flung out and killed, owing to the derailment of the cage. The others held fast and escaped with slight injuries.

A new disease-carrier is the humble and useful earthworm. A lake infected with the cholera bacillus was disinfected with chlorinated lime, after which the dead worms at the bottom were found to contain the cholera germs. A month later worms in the ground near the lake were examined. They showed cholera bacilli and other similar organisms, and it was concluded that these worms may spread infection through water or vegetables.

The British India Steam Navigation Company have inaugurated a new service since the 1st of May. The old "Amarapoora" has been brought back to Mergui and will run to Tenasserim and to Palaw and Palouk once a week. Wolfram, tin, coal and rubber are attracting people up the Tenasserim; and, if the service is continued for a couple of years, the run should pay very well. The first class fare from Mergui to Tenasserim town (a distance of forty miles) has been fixed at Rs. 15.

In view of the large number of forged one-hundred rupee notes, which have been detected in circulation in Rangoon, the Commissioner of Police has had a special man on duty trying to trace the supply to its source. A telegram was received last week from this officer from Amherst, in which he stated that he had arrested the forger, two of his assistants, and the owner of the house where they were found, and had seized their plant.

T. Reece, the well-known billiard player, arrived in Colombo on Saturday. He is spending about a fortnight in the island and will play the Ceylon champion, William Pereira. Reece remarked that this was Inman's season, though he was beaten in the last match against Diggle, to whom he was conceding 1,000 points. "We all have our good and bad seasons," remarked Reece. "Inman is on top just now." In Reece's opinion, there is very little to choose between Stevenson, Inman, Diggle and himself.

Rangoon is complaining of the incompetence of its legal practitioners. The complaint seems to be very widespread in India. A lawyer suggests the establishment of a High Court in Burma as a remedy for the ignorance of the legal practitioners, but he is doubtful if this measure will affect the second grade pleader who, he says, "would remain untouched free to practise without the intervention of a solicitor, and free to act as the tout of any barrister or first grade pleader who is so degraded as to employ these vermin."

As the Madras mail was passing a goods train at Taikal station, between Bowringpet and

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Salamis 2,665 tons Captain R. Rodger, will sail to-day for Madras and Calcutta with the same bottom cargo.

The steamer Gymeric, 2,598 tons, Captain F. J. Cutsack, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Laconia, 4,117 tons. Captain M. Caboto, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste with ballast.

The Hansa Line steamer Argenfels, 3,537 tons Captain H. W. Schmidt, sailed yesterday for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi with a general cargo.

The steamer Roker. 2,262 tons, Captain J Savage sailed yesterday for Antwerp and Port Said, with the same bottom caroo.

The Wilson Line steamer Hidalgo 2,760 tons, Captain R. A. Harbord will sail to-day for Hull via Karachi, with the same bottom and general cargo.

The steamer Dunrobin, 2,319 tons, Captain W. E. Coir, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Cardiff, with a general cargo of coal.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

R I M S Lawrence.....Comdr La Touche.....Dispatch Vessel
Patric Stewart.....Comdr Townand .....I G T S
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr Vines ....R I M
R I M S Dalhousie...Comdr Finnis .....R I M
R I M S Hardinge.....Comdr Hordern .....R I M
R I M S Palinurus ....Comdr Taylor .....Survey Boat

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—May 23.

Assaye .....4359 Cockman...Shanghai...5-6...P & O Co
Barhein.....1403 Grant.....Arab S Co
Belle of France...2469 Cargill.....Andrew Yule & Co
Chiltonian .....2761 Jones...Hamburg.....T M & Co
Dunrobin .....2319 Carr .....
Fumi Maru.....1569 Nishikawa.....W & A G & Co
Gymeric.....2593 Cusack.....
Istrar.....2979 Jacob .....A'werp.....K N & Co
Hind .....719 Salvesen ...F F Campbell & Co
Lhasa.....950 Manley.....K'chi ...M M & Co
Madura.....1273 Logan .....P Gulf ....M M & Co
Malda.....1256 Bamber .....M M & Co
Mazagon.....3280 Fay.....Calcutta ..24-5...M M & Co
Nasati .....911 March .....B & P S N Co
Ostmark .....2706 Peter .....
Patrick Stewart.....Townsend ...I G T Steamer
Palamcotta.....2209 Cutbush .....M M & Co
Ryberg sn.....2304 Sarger .....T M & Co
Shah Jehan .....2635 McBean.....Shah S N Co
Saifi .....565 Morin.....Arab S N Co
Shirley .....2192 Stone.....W & A Graham & Co
Surada .....3401 Alton .....M M & Co
Sant. Tookaram ...118 Dillon .....I C N & T Co
Upada .....3382 Hodgson .....M M & Co
Clan Cameron.....2853 Taylor .....J Finlay & Co
Feroozi .....2729 Primrose .....B P S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Hidalgo	2761	Harbord	Hull via Karachi	24-5	J Finlay & Co
C&E Trafford Hall	3436	Hood	Karachi	25-5	K Nixon & Co
D&E Clan Urquhart	3759	Somerfels	Tuticorin	27-5	J Finlay & Co
F Salamis	2665	Rodger	24-5		K N & Co
H Islami	2545	Goode	Aden	25-5	Jeddah Bo & P S N Co
K Tama Maru	3610	Satar	Kobe	30-5	N Y Kaisha
M Havildar	3086	Elliott	31-5		T Morrison & Co
N Daylight ship	3593		Baltimore	5-6	Standard Oil Co
O Koweit	2336	Coates	Naples	24-5	Arab Steamers Co
P Swazi	3174	Abbey			W & A G & Co
Q Queen Alexandra	2788	Radcliffe	Philadelphia	25-5	W & A Graham & Co
Ariosto	2760	Bradley	K'chi	29-5	J Finlay & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Manipur	4923	Tyers	Dunkirk	31-5	K Nixon & Co
2	Massilia	3250	Thomson			W & A G & Co
3	Chupra	3954	Henderson	A'werp	28-5	M M & Co
4	Maltby	2540	Alsen	Liverpool		W & A Graham & Co
5	Roath	2808	Harding	Hamburg		W & A G & Co
6	Umballa	3426	Broej	Calcutta	25-5	M & M & Co
7	Cleopatra	2129	Cheraich	Trieste	1-6	A L S N Co
8	Kt of the Thistle	4286	Baker	A'werp	25-5	K N & Co
10&11	Dandolo	3197	Gracapello		24-5	Venice S N Co
12&13	Persia	4154	Haughton	London		P & O Co
15	Candidate	2917	Rashforth	Antwerp	27-5	K N & Co

M W D D

President	2086	Bremer	26-5	A Strandes & Co

H W V D

Dwarka	759	Moxon	Karachi	M M & Co

Offside

Shah Ameer	2023	Wheeler	Bo Hajaz	S N Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
22	Dunrobin	Carr	Cardiff Apl 21
	Ostmark	Peter	Hamburg Apl 21
23	Gymeric	Cusack	Calcutta May 10
	Laconia	Caboto	Trieste May 3

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
23	Argenfels	Schmidt	Hull
	Roker	Savage	Antwerp
	Kasara	King	Persian Gulf
	Clematis	Robinson	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—
Steamer Salamis, Rodger for Calcutta.
" Hidalgo Harbord for Hull.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's s s Mombasa arrived at Plymouth on the evening of the 20th instant.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time ; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill :—

Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
May	h m	ft. in.	h m	ft. in.
24	m 5 19	24 8	m 11 14	11 10
	6 2 a	26 8		

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

May 24 (Friday) „ 6h 2m „ 7h 9m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter, May 22rd, 7h. 41-3m. p.m., Full Moon, 31st 4h. 59-6m. a.m. Last Quarter, June 8th, 8h. 5-6m. a.m. New Moon, 15th, 11h. 536m. a.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. R. CADELL, V. D.

Bombay, 24th May.

332. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for class-firing as follows :—
Saturday, 25th instant.—"Q" Coy.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-20 a. m.
Monday 27th instant "A" Coy.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-50 a.m.

333. Enrolments—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "C" Coy :—
No. 7310. Vol. E. V. O. Johnson.

C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. R.

CRICKET
FOR THE
MILLION.
SIX ATTRACTIVE ARTICLES BY

WILFRED RHODES
(of Yorkshire and England ; a prolific scorer off Australian bowling.)

J. T. TYLDESLEY
(of Lancashire ; England's greatest professional bat).

G. L. JESSOP
(whose hard hitting has revolutionised cricket methods).

P. R. LeCOUTEUR
(of Oxford University, Surrey and Gentlemen XI.'s; an Australian Rhodes' scholar).

M. C. BIRD
(Captain of Surrey ; he may yet captain, England).

E. H. D. SEWELL
(Coach at Oval ; a keen student of modern cricket).

WILL APPEAR IN THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE
IN MAY.

These articles are brightly written and full of the vigour of the game. They cover points that thousands of readers like to see discussed by practical cricketers with experience of first-class Cricket.

(4).—TO-DAY :—
How to Win Matches
by M. C. BIRD.

(5).—MAY 31st.
The Psychology of Cricket
by P. R. LeCOUTEUR.

(6).—JUNE 7th.
"Googlie" Bowling
by E. H. D. SEWELL.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY;

BRAND	Prices. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125°	4 5 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 15 0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3 15 0	do.
do. brand 125° (in bulk)	3 5 0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)	3 15 0	per two tins.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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At the Leipsic Conservatorium, the leading and celebrated musical institution of Germany of which Mendelssohn was the first director, nearly
ONE HUNDRED GRANDS
are in constant use.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Friday, 24th May, 1912.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

In "United Empire," the journal of the Royal Colonial Institute, which is conducted by a widely known imperialist, Mr. Archibald Colquhoun, is an article which we scarcely thought he would approve, by Mr. A. Davis, of Nairobi, on British East Africa. The trend of that paper is in advocacy of depriving the British Indian of the rights he has acquired there, and in short of the application of South African regulations and restrictions against our Indian fellow-subjects Tracing the history of our advent into what is now known as British East Africa, Mr. Davis thinks it will hardly be denied that until after the character of the country was known and the Colonial Office had taken over the administration of the territory, the actual drift and possibility of European colonisation in its conventional sense was not appreciated. A large tract was offered by Mr. Chamberlain to the Zionists and plans were discussed to make the protectorate a kind of annexe of India. A colony of settled Britishers on the equator, living in a temperate climate, was not of the practical philosophy at the early stage of British occupation. Hence, while giving a cautious encouragement to British settlers to take up land on the highlands, the original idea of an outlet for the millions of India still prevailed. "This principle," says Mr. Davis, "was fed by the employment of officials with Indian experience and Indian predilections. Not one of the heads of administration was of the colonial sort." Indians were there first and acquired both property and rights, but South Africans trekked there and now assert their claim to preference. Mr. Davis attributes the original influx of Indians to the British failure to estimate the real conditions of the future of the protectorate and he now demands possession and the administration of the country by a real European occupation from coast to coast. Yet the number of European settlers is not more than four thousand. From Mombasa to Lake Nairobi counts about a thousand Europeans in a total population of 14,000, of which ten thousand are natives and three thousand Indians. But European firms preponderate in commercial importance.

As illustrating what he terms an administrative error of the Colonial Office, Mr. Davis quotes the appointment of "Mr. Jeevanjee, a leading Indian merchant to the Legislative Council." He does not forget that at the time of this appointment the view was held that the protectorate, if partly colonised by Europeans, still remained paramountly Indian in character. That being so, more than one representative of the Indian community should have gone on the Council, but Mr. Davis ridicules the idea of even one, for, says he, "the Imperial Government failed to appreciate the fact, which surely might have been learned by other experience in Africa, that in a British settled colony there could be no parti-coloured control." If, he argues, the coloured population demanded representation then surely the natives had first selection. But the native is uneducated and whether he is civilised or not he should be represented by one capable to protect his interests, whether a member of a native race or a European. But Mr. Davis is a typical colonist and takes the narrowest possible view of life and the responsibilities of his race. Where the European settles on the land in real colonisation, says he, there will be control. Rightly or wrongly everyone else must go under and must relinquish all rights and privileges, being thankful that he is even allowed to live—that is the creed of Mr. Davis and his fellow-settlers in British East Africa. The idea of proportional representation is absurd in their view and Mr. Davis illustrates what he means by referring again to Mr. Jivanji. In normal life he admits him to be a level-headed man of business, a man who has made a big fortune in early British East Africa, sat for a couple of sessions and left for England in triumpth to rejoice with his compatriots at this Imperial acknowledgment of the British Indian's birthright. "The Indian cause was lost and Mr. Jivanji has not since resumed his seat ; indeed, he has not returned to the country at all. As a matter of fact Mr. Jivanji attended no meetings after the second session as he found himself utterly unable to influence the Council or secure any consideration for his compatriots.

Mr. Davis seems to recognise no principle, but might is right, and he regards the influx of the South African farmer as effectually putting the seal upon the European colonisation of the protectorate. British East Africa has become the bourne and the promised land to the pastoral South African, whether of British or Dutch derivation. Several treks have taken place from the Orange River Colony, from the Cape, and from the Transvaal to this promised land. The Africander has taken possession of the Uasin Gishu plateau, a country far to the north-west of the Colony, and a land which rejoices the heart of the trekker. Excepting Nairobi the district contains the largest community in the country. The people settled there number many wealthy Dutch families, a large proportion of humbler kind, and a free admixture of well-to-do British pioneers. The only complaint of immigrants visiting the place is the lack of facility in obtaining land, none being dissatisfied with the country itself. In these parts cattle and sheep do extraordinarily well. The climate is bracing and disease unknown. There has been, up to the present, no horse-sickness, nor has cattle-disease made its appearance. Most other temperate products grow there freely. It is a white man's country. At the present day South Africans—namely, people who hail from South Africa or have long resided there—are chiefly in evidence throughout the Protectorate ; "and the spirit of independence they bring with them, together with a keen political aptitude for self-government, and an inherited determination to rule paramount over the coloured population, is a factor which no Colonial Office can afford to ignore." It is not the Indian or the native who makes the government of a country so difficult, but the narrow-minded and narrower souled settler of the type who writes to "United Empire." The civilians who are there do not hesitate to show their lack of the aggressive settler and it may be that by means of the Legislative Council they will be able to suppress him, for though he is of our own flesh and blood he seems to be animated by the spirit of the land-grabber and the bandit.

MACHINE BELTING. In a recent article on the electrical transmission of power we referred to the belting problem, concerning which many enquiries were made into the cause of the increase of breakages when speeds were increased. These led to a good deal of interchange of opinion, not a few new inventions, all with the one object. Some experiments were made in one of the best managed Bombay mills in July, 1889, with a new type of recording dynamometer to enquire into the running of the machines, which to all appearances were perfectly steady. The instrument carried a card upon which a pencil drew a line which recorded the varying changes in the passage of power from the belt to the machine. The height of this curve from the zero line gave the bases of calculation as in the case of the diagram of a steam engine. With regard to the varying stretch of the driving belt of the machine it is known to many engineers and to all belt-makers that leather cut from various parts of a hide will stretch to a varying degree when made into a belt. Stretching takes two forms in belting. The permanent stretch that increases as the belt wears out and the elastic stretch that changes each time that the leather passes from the driving side to the return side of a belt. As there is a considerable difference in the tension of the two sides, the stretching and shrinking will vary with the quality of the leather as each piece comes into action. This movement is most observable in belts of irregular quality. The pointing of belts as made in mills is of a very rough kind producing a comparatively inflexible portion and even some joints often retain a permanent stiffness that is capable of affecting a sensitive recording instrument. To make a separate examination of all the disturbing influences above referred to would be an interesting but tedious undertaking, but it is just possible that if they could all be recorded separately during the same period of five seconds they would approximate in total the number of irregularities recorded by the recording dynamometer attached to the spinning frame. In the meantime special attention to belting has had satisfactory results in transmitting the power of single motors to textile machinery after the most careful trials had been made with plain and helical toothed gearing and chain drive. The belts in this case are very short and they pass over a very small pulley on the motor. Then belts of the best tonnage procurable carefully spliced and jointed with glue are found to give entire satisfaction. The motor is either hinged to its bed or on a sliding carriage and held with a spring that keeps the belt in uniform tension. This arrangement provides for a slip if any sudden shock should occur that might result in a breakdown if received by a rigid transmitter. The power diagram of this drum shows by the regularity of its curve that most of the disturbances observable in this firm diagram previously described have been overcome. This method of driving has been adopted by Schorch Electrical Company that is now converting the cotton mill at Gokak Falls to electrical drives with separate motors to each machine.

RECRUITING THE FLYING CORPS. The authorities at Home have realised that if the new scheme for a Flying Corps is to be successfully organised, it is necessary to take steps to provide that the demands for an extensive *personnel* shall not be made in vain. To call together a meeting of qualified airmen was an obvious course, which was taken during mail week, and apparently succeeded in arousing the interest of a large number of aviators, more or less well-known. Its most significant feature was the pertinent inquiry by Mr. Grahame White whether those, who joined the Corps, would be under the command solely of practical flying men, and Colonel Seely's assurance that every officer of the corps, whether high or low, would be required to hold an airman's certificate. This reply seems to have lulled certain apprehensions, and the scheme, it is confidently hoped, will have the support of a number of aviators, some of whose names have become household words. However, a further step of considerable importance and interest, has been taken. An attempt is being made to stimulate the possibilities of recruiting in the future by interesting boy-scouts in aerial work. For this purpose a special organisation, entitled the Young Aerial League has been created, and for some time tuition has been given in the few centres, where the work has so far been taken up, to lads in practical aerial work. The special objects of the League are three, but for fairly obvious reasons the second and third must be the principal ones, except in a few special cases. These, therefore, may be stated first. They are, second, to provide a sound aeronautical foundation to boys, who may wish to enter some branch of the industry, and, third, to train them in the identification of aircraft in flight, so that in case of invasion by an enemy's air-fleet their services as air-scouts would be of great value. The first object, to enable scouts to qualify for their airman's badge, would not, we should imagine, be attempted except in the case of some older scouts, who may display special aptitude. The movement reached a notable stage in its development, when during mail week the first aeronautical examination of boy-scouts took place. It was held at Catford, the candidates being boy-scouts from the South-East London district. The boys, it is reported, have grasped the importance of this branch of scouting, and have followed the lectures with much keenness. On the other hand, too, it will be of the greatest service if opportunity is provided by means of this League of selecting the most suitable youngsters for training as aeronautical mechanics. The whole scheme is one which, if wisely nursed and administered, should prove a most valuable adjunct to the new corps.

THE SUFFRAGETTE SENTENCES. Heavy as they may seem at the first glance, we do not consider that the sentences passed on Mrs. Pankhurst and Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence are one whit too severe. It must be remembered that these people are not being punished for any isolated act of lawlessness, such as have caused the imprisonment of other suffragettes, but they have been sent to gaol for having been mainly responsible for the long series of outrages, which has been committed by irresponsible and hysterical women, many of them at an age, when they are easily excited and led to perform follies, which a maturer judgment would condemn. Mrs. Pankhurst has been the acknowledged head of the Suffragette movement ever since its inception ; she has brought up her whole family to work in the same cause, and for several years has been actively assisted in it by her daughters, all of whom appear to be women of much misapplied talent. The Pethick Lawrences have not been prominently connected with the movement for so many years, but recently have been at its very front. Not only have they spent upon it time and energy, but much of its financial resources has been due to their gifts. There can be no question that the verdict was a just one. The police conclusively proved that the defendants had been the prime inciters of the long succession of outrage, physical violence and political disturbance, with which Britain has been agitated by unwomanly woman. When we pause to reckon up the long account of damage and annoyance to which the nation has been subjected, one is tempted to ask whether the Bench has not once more treated suffragette prisoners with misplaced leniency, and our only regret is that Christabel Pankhurst, her mother's energetic lieutenant, should have succeeded in temporarily escaping the punishment she so richly deserves. It is sincerely to be hoped that the Home Secretary will not again adopt the nerveless attitude, which he allowed himself to take in the case of the sentences on Mann and Bowman.

THE P. and O. Co's. s.s. "Sardinia" arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 22nd instant.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Arabia," with the homeward mails of the 18th instant, arrived at Aden at 2 a.m. on Thursday.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Mooltan," with the outward mails of the 17th instant, passed Suez at 10 p.m. on Wednesday.

MR. A. S. Andrews has been elected Worshipful Master of Lodge Gibbs, E. C., Bangalore.

THE new Senate Hall of the Allahabad University, the erection of which is now nearing completion, is to be opened at the end of July or the beginning of August.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the proposals of the Punjab Government to divide the North Western Railway Volunteer Corps into two sections, with head-quarters at Lahore and Karachi respectively.

MAJOR ROBERTSON, I. M. S., the newly appointed Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, who has assumed charge of his office at Simla, is now on a brief visit to Delhi, whence he returned at the end of the week to consult with the town-planning experts.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 3.

The King and Queen were present for the first time at the London Opera House on Monday afternoon on the occasion of the matinee organised in aid of the League of Mercy. The Queen wore a gown of rose red with a grey hat trimmed with pale rose-coloured feathers ; a jewelled brooch was at her throat and she also wore a string of pearls. Their Majesties were accompanied by Princess Mary, who wore a girlish frock of pale blue satin and white lace, and Prince Albert. The King with his daughter sat in what is on ordinary occasions Mr. Alfred de Rothschild's box, the one on the grand tier adjoining the stage, and the Queen and her son and Lady-in-Waiting were in the next box.

PRINCESS MARY'S PARTY.

In celebration of Princess Mary's fifteenth birthday on April 25 the King and Queen gave a children's party at Buckingham Palace yesterday, over 100 being present. After tea there was dancing. To-day the Princess Juliana, heiress to the Dutch throne, attains the age of three, and her birthday will be the occasion of many festivities throughout Holland. The Queen of Holland lives the greater part of the year at her country seat of the Loo, near Apeldoorn in Gelderland. There the princess spends the whole day in the royal park, where she has her little baby-house, her poultry-yard, with the fowls she feeds with her own hands, her dog, two ponies, and a deer. Every day, at the Loo as well as at the Hague, some children are invited to play with her, in order to mitigate as much as possible the double loneliness of her position as a future queen and as an only child. The Queen likes to invite various children by turns, so that the princess may learn at an early age to be friendly to all sorts of people, and not to show too great a preference for a chosen few. These little three-year-olds are quite free in their games, and often treat their royal hostess with scant respect. One of them, proud of her dainty patent-leather shoes, said to the princess : "I think my shoes much prettier than yours." Whereupon little Juliana looked ruefully at her strong lace-up boots, sayings : "And yet these are my very best." A few days before the Court left the Hague, the princess was taken for a walk in the Scheveningen woods. It had rained during the night, and for the first time it dawned upon her young mind how delightful it is to walk in the puddles, and especially to stamp one's foot in them till the drops fly about. This performance was witnessed by some admiring juvenile subjects, whose parents will no longer be able to admonish them with the saying so common in Dutch nurseries : "Juliana never does this," or "Juliana always does that." Their paragon has proved to be only human after all.

RECORD DRY APRIL.

The mercury of the barometer moved perceptibly yesterday for the first time for nearly a fortnight, and a movement of a small fraction of an inch has become an event. Countrymen began to think how delightful a shower of rain would smell, and newly arrived swallows are hoping for that valuable product—a pinch of mud. April has now surpassed all the records not only in drought, but also in heat and in hours of sunshine. Every gardener and farmer, who longed for dryness in March has been all eyes for the harm following the absence of showers. We always expect the abnormal to be harmful, thus paying a genuine compliment to our climate. But the damage has not been easy to find. Some newly-planted bushes have shrivelled and the spring sown crops on the light soils of Surrey are beginning to perish. The sparrows daily dust themselves in the market gardeners' onion beds, and green keepers are in despair.

THE WEARING OF CORSETS.

Mr. Marcus Stone, the well-known artist, whose pictures delight all lovers of beauty, in expressing the grace of the uncorseted figure, made the interesting pronouncement on his seventieth birthday, that he believes there is more than an accidental connection between the facts that in the first 20 years of the 19th century Fashion allowed women to go without corsets, and that among these women were the mothers of Thackeray, Dickens, Carlyle, Ruskin, Tennyson, Browning, and other great Victorians. These mothers enjoyed that freedom of movement, which is not possible in a corseted body, and their organs being unhindered in Nature's work, the offspring would be likely to benefit. It may well be that the cramping of the body tends to cramp the mind; and that the freedom and unhindered exercise of the muscles encourage activity of thought, originality, independence, and strength of will. This being so, one can readily comprehend that the children of healthy and intelligent mothers, whose muscles and blood circulation are unhindered, will have natural gifts of intellect in addition to healthy bodies.

THE DUTY OF BACHELORS.

I was talking the other night to one of the most pronounced bachelors in clubland on the subject of marriage, and in the course of my conversation gently up-braided him and his kind for living a life of selfish case instead of taking the responsibilities of a wife and family. He did not grow indignant, as most men of his kind are apt to do but he put forward some very solid arguments in favour of the attitude adopted by him towards family life. He pointed out that in many instances their position was one of necessity rather than choice. He said that the extravagant tendency of the age and a keen apprehensiveness of trouble in case days of financial troubles should dawn kept him and others away from matrimony. Women were happy if the sun shone but reproachful if clouds came along, especially if they saw other women having a better time of it than themselves. He did not mind struggling for himself, but did not wish to involve any other man's daughter in the muddle. Perhaps the other man's daughter would in the majority of cases, prove instrumental in avoiding the "muddle," and that is what our bachelor friends seem to ignore.

STORM IN A TEA CUP.

The chief dressmakers of Berlin take issue with Dr. Francke, the Munich physician, who, as I have heard, declares that the tight skirt is ruinous to the figure and is producing a race of knock-kneed women. The Kaiserin, after long opposition, has finally adopted the tight skirt for herself and her daughter Princess Victoria Luise. Meantime Dr. Francke stands to his guns. He telegraphs : "I have arrived at the following facts regarding the development of the human body. Boys and girls are usually born somewhat bow-legged, and both soon become knock-kneed, so that in the third year three-quarters of all children are knock-kneed. This soon disappears in boys, and in the twenty-third year ninety per cent. of men have straight legs. With our women knock-knees remain in the majority of cases throughout the whole of their lives. At forty-eight 82 per cent. of all women are knock-kneed. Much blame attaches to skirts, which directly prevent the legs being stretched out straight and vigorously. The wives of savages are only slightly bow-legged. The wiser our women are the more they will exercise and the wider and shorter will their skirts be." "Nonsense !" is the emphatic reply to this of the managerss of Messrs. Spitzer, Court dressmakers. "The tight skirt has not spoilt the figures of any of our customers, and no fear that it may do so is likely to arrest its growing popularity. If the number of knock-kneed women is increasing, the cause must be sought elsewhere." Professor Paul Strassmann, an eminent women's specialist said : "I have failed to notice in my practice any of the disquieting symptoms suggested by my Munich colleague. Women have always been more predisposed to be knock-kneed than men. Tight skirts are certainly to be preferred to tight corsets." Dr. Max Immelmann, a distinguished specialist said : "The tight skirt necessarily reveals the presence of knock-knees, and that is a blessing in disguise, because it hits the pride of women and makes some of them see before it is too late the necessity for exercise or treatment for the improvement of the figure. I know no bad physical effects, which can be traced to the tight skirt."

THE ENGLISH GIRL.

Nearly all the little babies with feminine Christian names, whom I saw when I left England (alas, how many years ago !), I find on my return grown up into big buxom girls—the most lovable things in England. I took a ten-mile country walk with one of them yesterday. And how she walked ! With thick, big shoes, a short tweed skirt—showing, by the way, no small length of a not over-neat ankle—a soft purple hat, and a green woollen scarf, she strode through the mud in the centre of the road, swinging her walking-stick, as who should say, "If you want to walk, why, I'm your man !" And yet there was really nothing mannish about her. At the which I marvelled. For had I not when abroad read columns upon columns of papers "from home" telling how tall and how big, and how strong, and how athletic, and how sporting, and how free and untrammelled the little English girl-babies were growing ? And had I not also read enough and to spare about the doings of Suffragettes ! No, it was not mannishness. The big, soft blue eyes, withal they met yours so frankly, betrayed the fact that she was a woman. Another fact they did *not* betray was that their owner was beautiful. Beautiful she assuredly was, with a beauty born of sun, and air and outdoor exercise, and wholesome food, and early hours, and friends, and family, and pets. The tangle of her hair in the breeze was a trap. The pink in her cheeks was a veritable red. The laughter in her lips almost made you withdraw your gaze from her eyes. And in her deep blue eyes, deep as the ocean and as the ocean fresh and free, were hidden away, far below the vision of man, tenderness and sympathy and affection unbounded. But of all this she was unconscious and unconcerned.

THE INVALUABLE POSSESSION.

Of all the good gifts which the fairies can bestow upon a child, a sense of humour has been said to be the most practical and satisfactory. Beauty may fade and riches be lost, but a sense of humour ripens with the years, and cannot be stolen. It remains a very real solace, and a talisman against the ills of life. For boredom it is an excellent antidote, and that is why people who lead solitary lives prize it highly, for they know that the ability to see the humorous side of things keeps them from morbid imaginings and loneliness. In our big towns there are many young people working for themselves, or studying, debarred by circumstances from family life, who live alone, and would find their spare time very desolate were it not that Nature has blessed them with the instinct which discovers the abundant humour of life's little comedies.

VENICE.

Venice was buzzing with excitement last week over the inauguration of the rebuilt tower Campanile. As most people know, the old collapsed on the 14th of July, 1902, settling down in a most considerate way, for if it had really "fallen," it would have destroyed far more objects in its vicinity than was actually the case. I see that now that the new building is a *fait accompli* some people are indulging in criticisms of the old structure. It was built of indifferent material ; its superstructure was too heavy for its foundations ; its instability made it wonderful that its collapse was so long delayed. Curiously enough, I was told in Italy that this very instability, which has been rectified in its successor, was a safe-guard. Had the old Campanile been more rigid, more stable, its fall would have been a far more serious matter. The greatest constructive improvement in the new Campanile is that the colossal bronze bells have been fixed so that as little as possible of their oscillation is transmitted to the walls. Before, the vibrations were a constant danger. It is interesting to recall that, although the name of St. Mark is now indissolubly associated with Venice, the Evangelist was not the primitive patron of the city. That honour belonged, until the ninth century, to St. Theodore. It was not until the conquest of Egypt by the Arabs that the body of St. Mark was carried off by the Venetians from Alexandria and conveyed to Venice. In order to show it due honour, St. Theodore was deposed from his place as patron, and St. Mark was made tutelary saint of the Republic.

THE "TITANIC."

Lady Rothes seems to have behaved with splendid coolness and courage, and to have been full of resource. Like most of those whose homes lie north of the Border, she is thoroughly at home in a boat, and this stood her in good stead, for she was able to take the tiller or an oar alternately, as seemed most expedient, and thus was, frail and delicate woman as she is, of the greatest use, comfort, and support to those with her in the life-boat. Young Mrs. Astor, too, and Mrs. Widener were amongst those, who rowed in those frozen seas throughout that ghastly night, and no doubt exercise of mind and body saved many a poor woman from the fatal results of cold and exposure or mental break-down. But I must not dwell on this heart-breaking theme, although it is rarely absent from my thoughts. The great ship, now crushed beneath miles of sea water, contained many valuables that, although nothing in comparison with her freight of human lives, are unfortunate losses. A large consignment of diamonds was on board, and the jewels of passengers represent vast sums. Amongst art treasures was the fine collection of Sevres and other china belonging to the Wideners, now owners of Lord Lansdowne's famous picture "The Mill." Another was a priceless book, a specimen of the orignal edition of "Omar Khayyam," with the most wonderful binding. The original cost of the binding was £500. It took two years to execute, and was a unique example of Eastern splendour, for it included over a thousand gems of different sorts, blended into a rich design and exquisitely set in gold. Indirectly this precious volume was a victim of the coal strike, for it was to have been sent out to America by an earlier liner, and its departure was delayed, as freight was held back in consequence of great accumulations. So it eventually left in the "Titanic," and is now lost to the world of book-lovers.

In the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital (Moorfields Eye Hospital) a bed has been endowed in memory of King Edward, and a tablet has been placed above it recording the fact that King Edward, as Prince of Wales, laid the foundation-stone of the building.

A TRANSPORT STRIKE.

GRAVE DEVELOPMENT IN LONDON.

Startling Admission of Dockers.

SIR E. CLARKE AS INDUSTRIAL COURT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 23.

The Federation of Transport Workers has ordered a general strike.

The lightermen virtually admit that the employment of a non-unionist is only a pretext for the strike. They affirm that the masters have in various ways violated existing agreements. The whole question of pay and hours is now being raised. The carmen and dockers refuse to handle goods forwarded by land, instead of by water, and supplies of meat and fruit in London are already seriously impeded.

LONDON, MAY 22.

The House of Commons adjourned to-day until June 4th.

Mr. McKenna announced that the dock court to consider the Port of London dispute would consist of Sir Edward Clarke alone, assessors being unnecessary. He begins his labours on the 24th inst.

AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.

Dismay of Followers of Mr. Taft.

OYSTER BAY, MAY 23.

Mr. Roosevelt is elated at the result of the primary elections in Ohio, and has sent a message saying, "Victory in Ohio is a victory not only for plain people of the Republican Party, but for every good citizen in the United States."

LONDON, MAY 23.

Mr. Roosevelt's victory in President Taft's own State dismays the followers of President Taft. It is variously interpreted, though there is a general feeling that Mr. Roosevelt's insistence on a large reconstruction of existing conditions has appealed to the popular instinct.

It is beginning to be believed that Mr. Bryan will ultimately come to the front as the candidate of the Democrats, who are rather at sixes and sevens with the contending candidates.

A MINISTERIAL SQUABBLE.

Sensational Debate at Cape Town.

CAPE TOWN, MAY 23.

A sensational debate took place in the House of Assembly, yesterday, Sir Thomas Smartt, leader of the Opposition, demanding of General Botha, the Prime Minister, an explanation of the differences and contradictions in the statements of Mr. Hull, ex-Minister of Finance, and Mr. Sauer, Minister of Railways, the former having accused Mr. Sauer of systematically ignoring his colleagues, and incurring expenditure without consultation with them.

General Botha regretted that these differences had been raised in the House, instead of being fought out in the Cabinet. He thought that the statements, which both gentlemen had made in the House were to some extent correct, and added that the Cabinet had not been sufficiently consulted in railway matters.

Mr. Hull said it was now a question of his personal honour, and unless General Botha made a more satisfactory statement of his position, he (Mr. Hull) could not let the matter rest.

Mr. Sauer said that this new way of airing Cabinet differences was the most unusual method ever adopted in any Parliament in the world. While justifying his own contradictions of Mr. Hull's statement regarding his railway policy, he accepted General Botha's version and deprecated the pursuance of the matter.

After further speeches the matter dropped.

GERMAN DEFENCE BILL.

Another Bitter Attack in the Reichstag.

BERLIN, MAY 22.

At the final sitting of the Reichstag, the session was marked by a renewed violent Socialist onslaught upon the Emperor on account of his remarks regarding the constitution of Alsace.

Herr Ledebour said that if Germans roused themselves to a sense of British dignity it would be impossible for the Sovereign to say such things.

Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, replying, vigorously defended the Emperor. He was convinced that he had the support of the German people in repelling such attacks.

BERLIN, MAY 23.

The Reichstag has been prorogued until November 26th.

The Imperial Chancellor congratulated the deputies on voting the Defence Bills, so demonstrating the determination, with which the nation maintained its strength, while increasing the guarantees of peace.

The Kaiser has conferred high decorations upon the Imperial Chancellor, Admiral von Tirpitz, Minister of Marine, Vice-Admiral von Heeringen, Chief of the Naval General Staff, and Herr Kuehn, Minister of Finance, on the occasion of the passing of the Defence Bill.

NEGRO REVOLT IN CUBA.

Troops Sent to Meet Serious Situation.

NEW YORK, MAY 22.

A serious situation has arisen in Orienti, a Province of Cuba, as the result of a negro rising. Troops are being despatched, but the Government is very reticent.

HOME RULE.

LONDON, MAY 23.

Mr. Asquith will address a demonstration in Dublin on July 19th.

RIOTS IN BUDA-PEST.

Political Turmoil Grows Acute.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE STRIKE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BUDA PEST, MAY 23.

The political turmoil is becoming more acute. The Opposition has proclaimed a general strike in favour of universal suffrage.

A huge demonstration of 50,000 people was held to-day, and a collision took place with the police. Many shots were fired, and shop-windows and street lamps were destroyed. At noon two persons had been killed, and 63 injured.

UNREST AT FEZ.

City Expecting Another Attack.

LONDON, MAY 23.

Reports from Fez indicate that the situation is becoming worse, and that an attack on the city is expected at any moment.

The execution of those sentenced by court-martial in connection with the recent riots has been postponed for fear of disorders.

ARREST OF PARIS EDITOR.

Charge of Incitement to Murder.

PARIS, MAY 23.

M. Gillet, manager of the paper *Anarchie* has been arrested on a charge of incitement to murder.

MINIMUM WAGE BILL.

Miners' Protest against Awards of District Boards.

LONDON, MAY 22.

The coal question has been re-opened, the Miners' Federation, this afternoon, strongly protesting against the awards, which did not give underground workers a living wage, while some chairmen of District Boards refused to consider the question of average rates.

The conference called upon the Government for immediate action, and instructed its executive to ask for an interview with the Government.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

Sentences on Mrs. Pankhurst and the Lawrences.

LONDON, MAY 22.

Mrs. Pankhurst and Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence have been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for conspiracy. The jury recommended leniency.

Mrs. Lawrence; after her closing speech, raised her hands and exclaimed, "God defend us, as our cause is just."

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

"Statesmen will Find Them a Fruitful Field."

LONDON, MAY 22.

The German colony in London gave a banquet, last evening, in honour of Count Metternich, the retiring German Ambassador. In the course of a speech, Count Metternich said, "I gladly quit my position after years of work. It has not always been easy; sometimes it has been harassing. I retire the more willingly, as I hand to my successor an easier task. The moment is auspicious, unless all signs are deceptive. An impulse towards reconciliation and peaceful neighbourliness is passing through two great peoples, the English and German. Here is a fruitful field for statesmanship. It was my task to prepare it. I hope it will be vouchsafed to my successor to see the ripening of the fruits."

THE MALECKA TRIAL.

Sir E. Grey Promises Full Report.

LONDON, MAY 22.

At question time in the House of Commons to-day, Sir Edward Grey said he would publish a full report of the Malecka trial. Meanwhile, he could only say that the report went to show that, taking into account the character of the evidence and the severity of the sentence, there was ground for a petition for mitigation. He understood that a petition would be presented.

He hoped that the House would reserve discussion until the papers had been laid on the table of the House.

UNREST IN KASHGAR.

Threatened Intervention by Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 22.

A telegram from Peking states that in view of the disquieting situation in Kashgar, the Russian Minister has informed the Chinese Government that if the local authorities are unable to protect the lives and property of Russian subjects there, Russia will be compelled to take measures.

THE "OCEANA" DISASTER.

Master Fails to Account for Confusion on Board.

LONDON, MAY 22.

At the enquiry into the "Oceana" disaster to-day, the captain gave evidence that he knew of no trouble with the lascars. The first suggestion of improper behaviour on their part came to him through the newspapers.

Being asked to explain how it was that at the time of the wreck the rules and regulations for general organisation and discipline went completely to pieces, he answered, "No, I cannot."

THE "SIX-POWER" LOAN.

Hitch Occurs in the Financial Negotiations.

AUSTRIA'S CLAIM TO JOIN IN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 22.

Reuter learns that, although great secrecy has been maintained, it appears that the conference of bankers of the "Six Powers" interested in the Chinese loan, which met in London on the 14th instant, failed to agree to certain Russian and Japanese proposals, not political but financial, and the proposals had to be referred again to St. Petersburg and Tokio.

It is understood that one other Power, at least, besides Austria, has applied to take part in the loan. Austria urges that her interests in China are considerable, and that she has a line of steamers running from Trieste. Moreover, she would be content with a small share of the loan.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Sir Edward Grey, replying to Mr. Ginnell, said the Government would not give diplomatic support to any loan, which did not provide adequate guarantees for the proper expenditure of the proceeds, and satisfactory securities for the payment of principal and interest. The Government would refuse to approve any loan, the conditions of which infringed the policy of the open door in Manchuria or Mongolia as regarded British commerce.

CRICKET AT HOME.

Another Victory for the Australians.

LONDON, MAY 22.

The match between Kent and Yorkshire, at Leeds, was drawn, Kent leading on the first innings.

The Australians beat the M.C.C., at Lord's by five wickets.

The match between Oxford University and the South Africans, at Oxford, was drawn, the University leading on the first innings.

LONDON, MAY 23.

The match between Derbyshire and Lancashire at Chesterfield was abandoned, neither side scoring points.

BOXING.

PARIS, MAY 23.

Carpenter has defeated Willie Lewis, the American welter-weight champion, on points in twenty rounds.

THE WAR AND MEDIATION.

PARIS, MAY 23.

M. Isvolsky, the Russian Ambassador, speaking before the Russian Chamber of Commerce, said that the French and Russian Governments were making efforts to settle the Turco-Italian conflict. They were in complete harmony with Great Britain, the friend of both France and Russia.

PORTUGAL AND ROME.

LISBON, MAY 23.

The Chamber, by 50 votes to 45, has passed the Bill suppressing the Portuguese Legation at the Vatican.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MAY 23.

The death is announced of Commendatore de Martino, the marine painter.

[Commendatore Eduardo de Martino, M. V. O., Marine Painter-in-Ordinary to H. M. the late Queen and R. Y. S. Castle, Cowes, Isle of Wight, was born in Meta near Naples, Italy. He was educated at the Naval College, Naples, and was a member of the Academy of Fine Arts of Rio de Janeiro. He was an officer in the Italian navy till 1867. He was ordered to take sketches during the Paraguayan war, and painted several pictures for the late Emperor of Brazil, Dom Pedro II. He came to England in 1875 and lived there till his death. Among his many marine paintings the series of four pictures of the battle of Trafalgar are well known.]

ASHE MURDER CASE.

Remarkable Story from Ooty.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 23.

The *Madras Mail's* correspondent at Ootacamund telegraphs.—

"One Yellappan, professing to be employed as a foreman in the Government Press at Tinnevelly, now on leave, arrived at Ootacamund railway station this morning and reported an extraordinary story regarding the murder of Mr. Ashe to the railway police. His statement was that he had come with the object of complaining to the Chief Secretary to Government that certain leading Tinnevelly Vakils and others had conspired with Madasawmy Pillay, who is still missing, to murder Mr. Ashe for ruining the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company. This story was repeated by him in the train and was heard by Rai Bahadur N. U. Rajagopala Chariar, the Hon'ble Mr. P. F. Saldanha, Mr. Krishna Rao, District Munsiff, Mangalore, and other passengers.

"It is believed that Yellapa is not of sound mind, but the railway police have taken charge of him and are investigating the matter."

PRESS CABLE RATES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 23.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent states that the proposed reduction in the rates for Press telegrams between England and India is likely to be made very shortly.

SITUATION IN KERMAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 23.

News from Persia shows that the outlook in Kerman has cleared, the rebels having dispersed, thanks to the support the Governor has received from the Persian Government.

INDIAN SANITATION.

Greater Decentralisation Announced.

HIGH POSTS FOR INDIANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 23.

The Government of India has issued a long resolution on the question of the improvement and strengthening of the sanitary services in India.

It is claimed that the administrative machinery of the Sanitary Department is already in most respects fairly complete and efficient; the improvements that the Government of India desire to effect are in the direction of further decentralisation of control, of widening the field of recruiting by throwing open the higher posts to fully qualified Indians of proved aptitude, and of strengtheniog the staff in some provinces in which at present it is admittedly inadequate.

It has now been decided to empower local Governments to select their own Sanitary Commissioners from officers serving in the provincial department provided no officer of fifteen years' service be appointed without the previous sanction of the Government of India. It is also laid down that there should not be any limitation to the tenure of the offices of provincial Sanitary Commissioners. It has become evident that the existing number of Deputy Sanitary Commissioners in more than one province is inadequate, in view of the exacting nature of the duties, which they have to perform and the unwieldy size of their charges. The area served by those officers ranges from 1,29,241 square miles in Madras to 24,597 square miles in Bombay, and the population from 36 1-2 millions in Madras to 3 1-2 millions in Bombay. The Government of India have now decided to create eight additional appointments of this class, two each in the three provinces of Madras, Bengal and United Provinces and two, which were originally proposed for Eastern Bengal and Assam, the allotment of these posts with those sanctioned for Bengal will require readjustment in view of the recent administrative changes. The appointments of Deputy Sanitary Commissioners will no longer be reserved for officers of the Indian Medical Service, and Indians possessing the necessary qualifications will be eligible for these posts. The selection of candidates for Deputy Sanitary Commissionerships, whether officers of the Indian Medical Service or not, will remain with local Governments subject to the following conditions :—(1) That the candidate holds a British diploma in public health and a registrable medical qualification; (2) that no officer is appointed, who is not an accepted candidate for the Sanitary Department, and (3) that the Government of India is asked for an officer, when the local Government has no candidate available, who is qualified and on its accepted list of candidates.

The Government of India consider that the terms to be offered to Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, not belonging to the Indian Medical Service, should be non-pensionable, but that the scale of pay should consequently be fixed at rather more than two-thirds of the pay of Indian Medical Service officers in the department. The scale which they have determined is as follows :—

Years of service, 1-2 (probationary) Rs. 500, 3-5, Rs. 600, 6-10, Rs. 700, 11-15, Rs. 800, 16 and over, Rs. 900. For approved service of over 20 years, pay of Rs. 1000 will be given up to 25 years which will ordinarily be the limit of service.

All Deputy Sanitary Commissioners will be debarred from private practice.

MORE HEALTH OFFICERS.

Another part of the administrative machinery, which has attained a position of varying usefulness in different provinces is the Sanitary Board. The constitution of these Boards should, the Government of India consider, be determined by the local Government with reference to the functions, with which they are to be entrusted. The weakness of the executive establishment of the service, and the inadequacy of the staff of trained officers of health is a defect which has been prominently brought to the notice of the Government of India, the remedy for which is a necessary preliminary to any substantial improvement of sanitation. The presidency towns and a few of the larger cities have such officers, but as a rule the Civil Surgeon is the only health officer of the towns in a district. It is difficult for him to give sufficient attention to the sanitary requirements of the headquarters town. The scheme now sanctioned provides for the appointment of health officers of the first class for larger municipalities, and of the second class for the smaller towns in accordance with detailed proposals received from the local Governments.

A health officer of the first class will be required to have a registrable medical qualification, and a British diploma in public health. The necessity for a British diploma will, however, be only temporary as the Government of India trust that it may be possible to remove the second retriction, as soon as arrangements can be made in India, which will enable Indians trained in this country to become health officers of the first class. For health officers of the second class, the main qualifications will be a good general education, supplemented by a course of training in public health approved by the local Government. A salary of Rs. 300-20-500 is considered suitable for officers of the first class, (with higher pay in exceptional cases), and of Rs. 150-10-300 for officers of the second class. The Government of India leave it to the local Governments to determine in the case of both classes whether a provincial service should be constituted, or whether the appointment should be local, but they consider that grants-in-aid by local Governments should be made only on conditions, which will ensure that qualified men are appointed and that they will have reasonable security of tenure. They also consider that the necessary power should be vested in local Governments to require a municipality to appoint a health officer and to veto the appointment of an unfit person in order to assist local Governments to establish this trained service. The Government of India have offered to grant an annual subsidy to those Governments, which cannot find the money from provincial funds to the extent of the entire cost of the additional Deputy Sanitary Commissioners (calculated at the rates proposed for men not belonging to the Indian Medical Service) and half the cost of the municipal health officers in the towns in which local Governments consider they should be appointed. It is hoped that the balance can then be found by the municipalities and local Governments concerned.

The Government of India think it desirable that a service of trained sanitary inspectors should be organised in municipalities based on such standard of population, income, or area as commands itself to the local Governments. They trust that local Governments will be able to give assistance to such municipal bodies as require it in the organization of this subordinate staff.

MR. MONTAGU'S SPEECH.

Points of View from Madras and Burma.

"UNSHAKEABLE GROUND."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 23.

The following resolution has been passed by the Council of the Burma Provincial Muslim League :—

"The League is astounded at Mr. Montagu's remarks on Mohammedans, and considers them a great attack on their unity, which is based on religion, political rights and social homogeneity. The League, while denying the truth of Mr. Montagu's remarks, emphatically protests against them, and challenges the correctness of the same."

MADRAS, MAY 23.

Commenting on the Madras Muslim League's protest against Mr. Montagu's statement that the Moslems of India are not a homogeneous people, the *Madras Times* writes :—

"While the reasoning adopted by the League is quite understandable, we feel bound to say that Mr. Montagu was rather thinking of the different racial stocks, from which the Moslems of India have been from time immemorial recruited. The census of India records and reports bear him out to the hilt, and there can be no mistaking the language he has used. He was talking specially of the Moslems of East Bengal who, any one who has any personal knowledge of East Bengal will testify, are hardly distinguishable from their Hindu brethren there. Mr. Montagu is on unshakeable ground. The League by its protest is not fighting against Mr. Montagu, but against hard facts made out by patient investigators all over India. In fine, its quarrel, if indeed it has one, should be not with Mr. Montagu, but with the Indian sociologists and census enumerators and tabulators, who go round every census year to chronicle India's tribes, castes and races."

MADRAS COUNCIL.

Suggested Changes in its Composition.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 23.

The Kistna Guntur Conference met again to-day. Resolutions recording sorrow for the death of the Hon'ble Mr. Kristnaswamy Iyer and the Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur Raghunatha Row were put from the chair and carried. Another resolution urged the reintroduction of the Hon'ble Mr Gokhale's Elementary Education Bill, and the importance of its being passed into law. Another protested against the class of representation and urged the necessity of altering the rules and regulations for electing members to the Legislative Council so as to (1) dispense with qualifications for candidates, (2) enlarge the electorate by conferring the franchise on all those, who are eligible for election as Municipal councillors and taluk and district board members, and graduates of not less than five years standing, (3) increase the number of elected members by local bodies from 8 to 12, (4) reduce the property qualification of landholders, other than Inamdars to Rs. 500 annual income, and (5) urge the nomination of non-officials as presidents of the Taluk Boards preparatory to their election, enlargement of the number of elected members to its maximum limit and the prohibition of Government officials, including village headmen, from standing for election to boards, and the reduction of the property qualifications of candidates to Taluk Boards, and conferring on the Unions the right to elect their chairmen and half of their numbers.

CALCUTTA TORTURE CASE.

Strong Comment by the Press.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 23.

Referring to the Calcutta police torture case, in which Sub-Inspector Healis and three head-constables were convicted by the Chief Justice of torturing a man to extort a confession, the *Englishman* hopes that the sentence passed on the accused will serve as a warning on others and says,—"The executive authorities cannot in these days afford to give any handle to those, that accuse it of reverting to the methods of pre-British days."

The *Statesman* observes :—"An extorted confession may and probably does lead to a wrongful conviction, and it is intolerable that the police, whose duty it is to protect the innocent no less than to secure the punishment of the guilty, should employ methods, which involve the courts in a grave risk of punishing the guiltless."

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* observes that the very fact, that a European officer has been found guilty, will naturally go very much against the police administration of Calcutta."

HINDU UNIVERSITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

ALLAHABAD, MAY 23.

The Hon'ble Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya has had a successful tour in Ajmere-Merwara, in connection with the Hindu University scheme. The total subscriptions up to date from the district amount to over fifty thousand rupees. Pundit Sukdeo Prasad, C. I. E., retired minister of Marwar, has promised Rs. 10,000.

An office in connection with the Hindu University has been opened in Allahabad, where promised as well as unsolicited subscriptions are coming in every day.

KILLED AT PIG-STICKING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 23.

A Saharanpore message says that Captain Percy Russel, Army Remount Department, died last night from the results of an injury, received whilst pig-sticking.

BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 23.

A Darjeeling message says that the Government Houses at Calcutta and Barrackpore have been placed at the disposal of the Governor of Bengal, but the buildings and other things are to remain in *status quo* pending final orders from the Imperial Government.

CRICKET FOR THE MILLION.

HOW TO WIN MATCHES.

BY

MORICE C. BIRD.

(Captain of the Surrey County Eleven.)

The subject upon which I have been asked to give my ideas rather suggests that there might be a means by which all matches could be won. I wish I knew one. There is, however, too much of "the glorious uncertainty" about each game to render this possible. Still there are a great many factors, which go towards winning a match, and one of the greatest of these is, in my opinion, the captain. It is essential that a team, which desires to win matches, should possess a captain, who is not only a good cricketer himself, but who thoroughly understands the temperaments of the men he is leading, and who is able to get the most out of them.

A captain, if he is to be a match-winner, must always have his eyes open, noticing the batsman's weaknesses and not neglecting to keep an eye on his strong points. He can help a bowler materially by conveying to him what he considers the weak spot in any batsman. He must also see that his fieldsmen are all in the right place. This is an important point, as by so doing he is not only saving runs but upsetting the opposing batsmen. I have seen a great many men worried out by the opposing captain placing his fielders in such a manner, as to force the batsman to play strokes to which he is not accustomed.

Dealing with the bowling question, most captains let their first two bowlers choose their ends, or, in other words, let them settle between themselves which end they are going to bowl. It often happens that they bowl well and yet are unable to get a wicket. It is then for the captain to decide whether he should give them a trial at the opposite end or rest them for a few overs. The latter is often the best plan as through watching the batsmen play other bowling the observant bowler is often able to detect a certain weakness, which means a way through when he is put on again.

SOME EXPERIENCED CAPTAINS.

It is essential, to my mind, that a captain, who is going to be a match-winner for his county or club as the case may be, must, first, not be influenced by anybody at all: he must make up his mind for himself and be prompt in acting accordingly as a slight delay in a change of bowling or moving a fieldsman may forfeit him and his side the match. Secondly, to work with his men so that they will grasp the tactics he is using and work to gain his object. As these tactics would necessarily alter with different batsmen he must see that the fieldsmen are prompt to act to his orders without any irritation being felt. The game is then played as a pleasure, all working harmoniously together. It should always be remembered that nobody knows sooner than the captain when a mistake has been made, and that no captain is infallible.

There are several very great captains playing first-class cricket to-day, I should say that one of the most difficult sides to defeat is an Australian eleven when captained by Mr. M. A. Noble, who is, in my opinion, the finest captain the present generation of cricketers has ever seen. There are, however, several captains playing in English cricket, who are hard to beat. It is rather invidious to mention names, but I should put down Mr. A. O. Jones, Mr. P. F. Warner, Mr. H. K. Foster, Mr. G.L. Jessop, and Mr. A.H. Hornby as possibly the most experienced. These gentlemen have attained the position they hold, not only from their prowess at the game but because at their thorough knowledge of it.

CONTROL OF LENGTH OF BOWLING.

There are several types of bowlers that go to make a team. One finds the good-length bowler, the fast slinger, the slow bowler with spin and perhaps peculiar flight, and the erratic bowler. The first-named, the steady, level-headed men who always, or nearly so, keeps a good length and uses his brain as well as his arm, is the man his side depends upon. The second and third men I have mentioned are those who suddenly "come off" and get five or six wickets for a very few runs—men that you cannot depend on day after day, but who on their "day out" are just as effective as the better-class bowler. Then there is the erratic man, the bowler who occasionally sends down a ball that is unplayable, and is never able to discover quite how he did it. This kind of bowler is too expensive to be kept on long, though he is a useful man as change, and should never be offended should the captain take him off.

To become a really successful bowler steadiness and length must be assiduously cultivated. I think everybody will agree that two match-winning bowlers are W. G. Smith (Surrey) and J. T. Hearne (Middlesex); and what do they rely upon chiefly? Some people will say length and spin; quite rightly too. But for the most part it is their wonderful control of length.

THE FIELD.

Passing on from the bowler we must not forget the ten men in the field with him. They, too, have a very important part to play with regard to a side winning a match.

First of all they must be keen, not five or six of them, but every one. They must do all they can to help the bowler as nothing pulls the bowler together more than seeing his field all attention and saving runs off his deliveries. Then, again, if the fieldsmen are ready on their toes and watching the batsman carefully they always have a chance of pulling off a fine catch, which they probably would not have attempted had they not had their whole attention fixed on the game. These little matters may not appear so very important, but they are the things which will really make a team a match-winning one.

Leaving the fieldsmen and the bowlers we must take into consideration the batsmen's share in winning matches as they are of just as much account as the others, sometimes rather more. They are two distinctive classes of batsmen.—(a) The forcing batsman. (b) The defensive batsman. Both stamps of men are match-winners and most essential in an eleven.

THE FORCING BATSMAN.

It is very difficult to contrast the forcing batsman against the defensive as match-winners, because they both help each other. Let us say a few words on the forcing stamp first. This style of batsman is what a side longs for when they are fighting against the clock, and what the spectators desire at all times. He is also very useful in hitting a bowler off his length and so making it less hard for his colleagues to score runs, in fact, if he makes no mistake he is the most dangerous kind of batsman. He is undoubtedly the most popular man in the team. When he comes in to bat there is an excited buzz from the crowd; the fieldsmen suddenly brighten up and spread in all directions, for anything may happen—a catch in the slips or in the deep field—and the whole fields takes on a general air of hilarity.

I will mention just two or three names of really fine players who invariably play the forcing game—Tyldesley (J. T.), Sharp, Mr. A. H. Hornby, Mr. G. L. Jessop, Mr. K. L. Hutchings, Hobbs, Hayes, Hendren, and Woolley. These, I think, are the pick of the best type of forcing batsmen.

THE DEFENSIVE BATSMAN.

For all the attractiveness of the forcing batsman there is a very great deal to be said in favour of the defensive stamp of batsman. Someone has got to keep his wicket up at the other end, and this is where the defensive man comes in. I think a side could never be continually successful without one or two of the steady type of batsmen. One of the most difficult of this class to get out is Mr. P. F. Warner, who, I can say without any fear of contradiction, has won and saved more matches for Middlesex than any other man for that county or any other, and this does not alone apply to his batting. There are many others who come under the heading, "defensive," such as Rhodes, Tarrant, Mr. A. Hartley, Quaife, Mead (Hants.), Vine.

One finds it very hard to give an opinion whether the forcing style will win matches more often than the defensive, and it would be an interesting experiment to see a series of matches, "Forcing against Defensive." This, however, is outside the scope of this article; both class of men are essential on a match-winning side.

But there is a third stamp of batsman who is, I think, more of a match-winner than either of these, and that is the man who can combine the two; that is to say, if runs are wanted quickly or the bowling is bad he will get runs very nearly as fast as anybody, and also play quickly and steadily when occasion arises

This is the type of batsman, who is very useful on "sticky" wickets, as he seems to watch the ball better than the forcing player and can hit the bad one better than the defensive one. The best man of this description, and also a true match-winning batsman, is Hayward, who has won very many matches for Surrey. There are, of course, many other batsman of this type such as Mr. H. K. Foster, Mr. A. O. Jones, Hirst, Humphreys (Kent), Mr. J. R. Mason, and Mr. R. H. Spooner. These are all batsmen who change their tactics to suit the conditions of the match or wicket.

One must have on a side one or two defensive batsmen so that if things are going wrong they can wear the bowlers out, and one must also have the forcing batsman; in fact, a side wants two or three, but then people forget that there are only places for eleven men and they often pick a really good side, and find they have no room left for the bowlers.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

The Bank of Burma.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Bombay Committee of the depositors and shareholders of the Bank of Burma is highly indebted to the valuable columns of your paper, which has brought the shareholders and depositors from all parts of India and also from Baluchistan, Afganistan, Burma and Aden to co-operate with the actions of the Bombay Committee.

From a telegram received by me from Mr. Noble on the 21st instant, it appears that the Hon'ble the Chief Court at Lower Burma will probably order a meeting of the shareholders and depositors of the Bank to be convened within a month, and in order to place the unanimous opinion of the depositors and shareholders before the said Court from all parts of India, it is extremely desirable that those who have not already registered their claims with the Bombay Committee should do so. They are requested to do so on payment of 0-4-0 per Rs. 100 of their claim and sending full particulars of their claim, and those who have not sent in their 0-2-0 second contribution are also requested by the committee to do so without delay.

As regards the numerous inquiries that are being made by those interested in this Bank, they will find some information in reply to their inquiries from some of the following proceedings of the last night's meeting of the committee.

At the committee's meeting held last night, Mr. D. E. Wacha presiding, all the telegrams and letters passed between the directors of the Bank and the liquidator, Mr. Holdsworth, and his Bombay attorneys Messrs. Little and Co. and the Honorary Secretary Mr. T. Halai on behalf of the committee were placed before the committee, and the same were approved.

By the said correspondence important information has been elicited and further information is being sought of those concerned.

Till the said correspondence commenced the committee had no official information as to whether the resolution of winding up the Bank passed on 16th December, 1911, which has been the subject of a great discussion was legally passed, as required by the peculiar articles of association of the said Bank, and from the letter of Mr. Geo. Clifford, the chairman of the said meeting addressed to me, it appears, that he probably saw after the meeting was over, that some complications might arise and with a view to safe-guard the same or probably with the object of bringing on an immediate solution of the matter, he requested the liquidators to have the full proceedings of the said meeting printed and circulated among the shareholders and depositors, but the liquidators refused to do the same.

From the correspondence with the liquidator and his attorneys it appears that the Government Paper held by the Bank was sold off and that the funds of the Bank are lying uninvested. Of these, there are Rs. 14,03,922-1-0 lying in the current account of the liquidator with the Bank of Bombay, without yielding any interest.

The question of the settlement and payment by the liquidator of the claim of a creditor for a large sum was one on which some correspondence has passed between the committee and the liquidator, and his legal advisers have also discussed it but the committee regrets that it cannot in the interest of the general body of creditors give at this stage any information on the question. The committee has already in one of its previous meetings, by virtue of the authority given to it by the general body of creditors, appointed Dr. Sorab Nariman M.D. and Mr. Pherozesha Kavasji Bamji to be members of the committee.

Mr. A. J. Bright having gone to the Punjab has sent in his resignation, which has been accepted.

After transacting other important business the meeting was adjourned till after the decision of the Court.

As there has been some mistake in some of the papers in the report of the proceedings published by them of the hearing on Monday at Rangoon, I beg to inform you that Mr. Giles, the leader of the Rangoon Bar, appeared on behalf of the Bombay Committee, and what he stated was, that it was the earnest desire of his clients that the securities of the Bank should be nursed, and not thrown into the market all at once.—Yours, etc.

W. T. HALAI.

Hon. Secretary, Bombay Committee.

121, Esplanade Road, Bombay, May 23rd.

TATA IRON WORKS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 23.

With the advent of the Tata Iron Works as a producer of pig iron, there has been a considerable increase in exports of this material from Calcutta. During the past month the quantity rose from 14,800 cwts to 77,108 cwts of which 72,128 cwts went to foreign ports, chiefly Victoria and Japan. During the current month (May) there has been a still further expansion.

(TELEGRAMS CONTINUED ON PAGE 6.)

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS' ACT.

Circular Letter to Unani Hakims.

Concerning the Act for the registration of Medical practitioners, a Lucknow Hakim has issued the following circular letter :—

This bill which has just been passed into law under the title of Bombay Medical Act, 1912, by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council, has elicited a lot of comments in different quarters and has given rise to serious apprehensions in the minds of Vaids and Hakims. They have even gone so far as to convene protest meetings and to represent the matter to the Government of the said Presidency.

The diplomates of the Takmil-ut-tib Institution and its supporters, who (I may safely mention without being guilty of the least exaggeration) are to be found in all parts of the country, caught the epedemic and in hours of despair referred the matter to me, to enlighten them upon the subject and to find out some means of redress, if possible.

In order to pacify my friends and to set their minds at rest, I, in the first instance, had to send for a copy of the Bill in question from the Government Press, and then to make myself doubly sure, to address a letter to the Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council. The result, as anticipated by me, was quite satisfactory and I am glad to inform my friends and all the physicians in general that there is nothing in the Act calculated in the least to bring discredit to their profession or to affect their practice in the said Presidency in any way. I quote hereunder the objects of the said Act as given in the Bill along with the concluding sentence of the Secretary's letter received in reply to my memorial.

"STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

"The object of the Bill is to "protect the public and the medical profession from the irregularly qualified practitioners who have received a training in medical science at unrecognized institutions and to afford a ready means of ascertaining whether any particular medical practitioner possesses certain scheduled qualifications."

"The Bill follows in general outline the English Act (21 and 22 Vict. c. 90) without, however, prohibiting in any way the recovery of charges by unregistered persons. While therefore it places no direct restriction upon the practice of Indian Vaides and Hakims, it improves the status of qualified men."

The portion of the Secretary's letter referred to above.

"Your interpretation is quite correct. The Act only applies to the "Bombay Presidency and does not in any way interfere with or restrict 'the Hakims.' The only effect is to make a Register of medical men qualified according to western system."

From the above we can gather that our position is as safe as ever. The Act which is intended for the benefit of the public of the Bombay Presidency is based on the principles of humanity and good conscience. It prevents the public on one side from falling into irresponsible hands and on the other it improves the status of those (qualified according to the western system of treatment) who deserve the support of a just and good Government. Of course, we can fall under the category of "irregularly qualified practitioners who have received a training in medical science at unrecognized institutions" if we so please, provided we define the term "medical science" in such a manner as to enable it to embrace all the systems of treatment in vogue at present. But I am afraid we are not justified to do so, because the term in question is generally understood to mean the science of medicine taught according to the western system, (vide the letter of the Secretary to the Government of Bombay). This being the case, would it not be sheer madness on the part of "Hakims" and "Vaids" to try out that the Act is meant to impede their progress and to discourage them in their profession and calling? I have my full confidence in the good faith of the Government of Bombay, and would, therefore, like to advise my friends to be reasonable and to remain calm and quiet because in face of the assurance given to us by the legislature itself that the Act in question does not bring any restriction upon the practices of the Vaids and Hakims" we are not in a position to interpret the wording of the Bill otherwise and to create disaffection in a class of persons leading a life of harmony and peace. We confidently trust that at all times and under all circumstances our good and just Government will keep our interest in view and guard it scrupulously against all unlawful encroachments. Our hearts are full of the feelings of gratitude towards the Government of Bombay which came so opportunely to our rescue and with its consolatory words dispelled all gloom and disappointment hanging ominously over our heads. I hope that all my colleagues in profession as well as the public which is for the most part benefited by the Unani Tib will conjointly with me express their heart-felt-thanks to the said Government for leaving us the sole master of our profession and keeping our liberty intact.

My friends ! You are admittedly backward in your profession, and as such you cannot command respect if you go, begging for help to your inferiors, both in theory and practice. Stick to your own principles which are so charmingly brilliant, and then armed with new discoveries in your science gallop on towards the road of progress. You know that in this world of ours we struggle for existence, and he who is the fittest of all can only survive. I agree with you that our relations with the votaries of the different systems of treatment ought to be cordial and friendly, but I won't advise you to yield to petty jealousies for the achievements of your rivals and to interfere in their privileges by proclaiming loudly that the favour shown to them brings disgrace to you. This sort of agitation will not do for your purpose, rather it will lead you to a precipice from which you are apt to fall into the pit of oblivion. You are now conscious of the degraded condition of your science and you rightly think that you are in need of support by the Government. This is a good omen and you ought to be congratulated for it, because it is unmistakably a sign of revival, and leads one interested in you to hope that there is still some spark of life left in you. Make the best of it by introducing reforms in your system of treatment, which you are so in need of, and through want of which your science is properly called defective. If you succeed in establishing practically that you have removed all the difficulties which your patients are to come across in entrusting their valuable lives into your hands, and that your inventions on the lines of the Unanian Tib are as handy and up to date as those of your brother physicians of the west you are sure to attract the attention of your good Government and to enlist its sympathy on your behalf. We see that this blessed Government of ours spends lacs of rupees annually to improve the sanitary conditions of each and every Province of our country and to stamp out the plague and other epedemics simply because it regards its subjects with parental care and love ; it indiscriminately bestows titles upon those who render the least valuable service to the public to encourage others to come forward and to do similar acts, will it not then graciously come to your rescue and make magnificient grants to your institutions ? Undoubtedly it will.

But at the same time it is our bounden duty to show to the Government that our system of treatment is as efficacious as the western one. The physicians whom our Institutions are apt to turn out won't prove less competent than any distinguished L. M. S. of any English University. The only thing which we are in need of is the joint efforts with all the energy at our command. We have got the same treasure in our books as enriched the brain of the late Hakim Haji Mohd Abdul Axis who was the only Professor (of Unani Tib) in the true sense of the word. He had enlisted lots of admirers from among the Mohamadans, the Hindus, and the cultured Europeans by dint of ability and sound judgment. It is an open secret in Lucknow that in many a serious case he competed successfully with the medical practitioners of established reputation and fame. We see that Providence is bountiful in blessing us with energy and intellect, now it depends upon us to send to all parts of India, nay to the whole world, scores of physicians of the type of Hakim Mohammad Abdul Axis, by our exertions. If we succeeded in attaining this object who would dare to question the efficacy of our science ? On the contrary the Acts and laws of the nature we are complaining against unreasonably would prove beneficial to us, and our Institutions would receive the support of our just and good Government, and flourish under its generous patronage.

In conclusion I would remind my friends that there still exists a link of union between the western and eastern physicians. Neither we nor our western contemporaries can boast of as being the originators and discoverers of the medical science. What we both give out to the world is based on the principles promulgated by the Greek sages of old and their distinguished disciples who came into being afterwards. In Europe itself the canon of Shaikh "Bu Ali Sina" formed the course of study in the French Academy up to the beginning of the 18th century. Let me therefore proclaim without the fear of contradiction that we, the two rivals, are the branches of the same tree of knowledge,—one withered out by the ravages of time and the other blooming and yielding the best of fruits under the unwearied care of the gardner. We too had palmy days and amassed gold and honor for our proficiency. But alas! our fortune worked out our ruin. We neglected our profession and indulged in luxuries, with the result that as professors of this holy science we ceased to exist altogether. While our contemporaries in the West, with brains full of energy and zeal, backed by the benign sovereign power, made researches after researches in medical science and each time came laden with fresh and astounding experience. They have amassed treasures of their own now; their brains are rich ; their books abound in proof of their efficiency and competency, and they are as perfect physicians, surgeons, opticians etc., as it is possible for human beings to be.

But my friends, though you are wanting in these qualities and as compared to your rivals you are nothing, yet be courageous and doing happily the Government whose loyal subjects you claim to be is watching you with the tender care of a mother. It is ready to stretch its helping hand towards you in all your aspirations and exertions. Remember it well, your sovereign shall never discourage you, because you belong to the East. The same rights and privileges are reserved for you as you see your brethren in the West enjoying. Your watchword should be "Deserve, then desire." It will serve as an impetus to your energy and make you work out your own salvation. The same is the field of action, the same knowledge to render you powerful, your path is bestrewn with flowers, what then nothing on earth can hinder you from attaining the goal you desire—" Up and be doing."

Lastly, with reference to the Secretary's letter aforesaid, I once more assure my contemporaries that the said Act does not in any way affect the Hakims and the Vaids. Moreover I strongly hope that the Government of Bombay, will always be generous in dealing with us and practically allow us to enjoy the same rights and privileges as we have been enjoying hitherto.

This act of patronage will make us banish all misapprehensions caused by improper interpretations of the Act ; and we shall be highly thankful to the said Government.

HAKIM MOHAMAD ABDUL RASHID.

Lucknow.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

Appointment of Special Committee.

THE following Press note has been issued :—

The Committee appointed by Government in 1911 for the purpose of considering what days in the year 1912 should be recognised as public holidays under section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act suggested that, in view of the number of requests for additional holidays which were received from different communities, the whole question of the festivals to be observed as Bank Holidays should be rediscussed. The Governor in Council has therefore decided that a special committee representative of the different interests and communities should be formed to consider the question, so that when the festivals to be observed as Bank Holidays are decided and approved by Government, the usual Holidays Committee need only fix the dates. The following gentlemen have been nominated to serve on the Committee :—

The Hon. Mr. C. H. Armstrong, Chairman, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, "Chairman."

The Accountant General.

The Collector of Customs, Bombay.

The Prothonotary and Registrar of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Original Side, Bombay.

Mr. R. Aitken (Bank of Bombay).

Mr. J. Greig (Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Limited), Exchange Bank's representative.

The Chairman, Cotton Trade Association, Limited, Bombay.

Mr. F. F. Gordon (Bombay Presidency Trades Association).

The Hon. Mr. Manmohanda's Ramji (Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay).

Mr. Lakhamsi Nappu (Grain Merchants' Association, Bombay).

Sir Dinshah M. Petit, Bart., Mill-owners' Association, Bombay.

The Hon. Sir Sassoon David, Bart., representing the Jewish community.

Mr. Mahomedbhai Currimbhai Ibrahim, representing the Mahomedan community.

Sir Vasanji Trikamji, Kt., representing the Jain community.

Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, representing the Hindu community.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah, Kt., C. I. E., representative of the Mahomedan community of Bombay City in the Legislatiye Council.

The Under Secretary to Government, Financial Department (without vote).

The Chairman of the Committee has been informed that since the holidays are notified under the Negotiable Instruments Act, they should be chosen principally with regard to the banking and mercantile (including trading and shop-keeping) interests, and that since persons of various communities (European, Hindu, Musalman, Parsi, Jain and Jew) are concerned in these interests, regard must necessarily be had to the convenience of these communities as well as to the interests of the bankers, merchants, traders and shop-keepers, who are composed of persons from the various communities. The maximum number of holidays to be notified should, if possible, be limited to 23, in addition to the 3 prescribed under section 25 of the Act, or 26 in all, but the Committee are at liberty to consider the number of holidays notified under the Act in other Provinces and in Sind, and, if they find it necessary, to submit for the consideration of Government the notification of hdlidays in excess of 26. It should, however, be understood that the number 26 will not be exceeded, unless extremely cogent reasons are shown. The Committee have also been informed that at least one month should elapse before they meet so that the various communities may have an opportunity of submitting suggestions.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Major J. W. B. Merewether to act as Senior Political Agent during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Wodehouse, or pending further orders.

The appointment of Lieutenant L. E. Lang on special duty in Mahi Kanta is hereby cancelled.

Mr. H. G. Lang, on return from leave, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad.

Mr. W. Sloane, on relief, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar.

Mr. D. A. Thomson, on return to duty, to be Divisional Forest Officer, Poona.

Mr. A. F. L. Brayne, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Satara, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from 15th June or subsequent date.

The Reverend H. W. Nelson, Chaplain of Ahmedabad, has been granted privilege leave for three months from the 23rd May or subsequent date.

The Reverend C. R. Ryall, on return from leave, is appointed to be Chaplain on duty at the Presidency as a temporary measure and thereafter to be Chaplain of Ahmedabad vice the Reverend H. W. Nelson proceeding on privilege leave.

The Reverend H. Foote Chaplain of Camp, Aden, has been granted privilege leave for three months from about the middle of June.

Captain B. Higham, M.B., B.S., (Lond), I.M.S., to be Chemical Analyser for Sind and Health Officer of the Port of Karachi.

Major A. C. Owen, V.D., 1st Batallion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted three months' leave out of India from 15th May or date of departure.

Major the Honourable Sir Henry Procter and Lieutenant Stanley Reid, Bombay Light Horse, are granted leave out of India from the 18th May to 1st November.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.—Percy Hamilton Retallack to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy.

Captain F. G. Page, 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, is granted six months' leave out of India from 29th May.

Lieutenant H. S. Lane, 2nd Battalion, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Rifle Volunteers, is granted one year and nine months' leave out of India on private affairs, with effect from the 5th July.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

POLICE TORTURE CASE.

Heavy Sentences in Belgaum Case Reduced.

AT the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod, constituting a special vacation bench, heard an appeal of Dhanappa Chanbassappa and seven others, who were convicted by Mr. W. T. W. Baker, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, of wrongful confinement and voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort a confession, and sentenced to various terms of rigorous imprisonment ranging from seven years to six months.

Mr. H. Campbell appeared for the first and the eighth accused ; M. D. B. Binning represented the sixth accused, and Mr. K. N. Koyaji appeared for accused Nos. 2 to 5 and 7.

The first accused in the case was a sub-inspector of police, Belgaum, and the rest of the accused, except the sixth, were subordinates under him. The sixth accused was a servant in a sahukar's shop in the village of Shahpur.

The prosecution case was that in July, 1910, a theft took place in the shop of the sixth accused's master and the Shahpur police were unable to trace it. Acting at the instigation, of the sixth accused, the first accused arrested the complainant Balya, a young boy working as a cartman, on suspicion and confined him in the police lines. From the 17th June onwards all the accused tortured Balya in the first accused's room for several nights ; one night, the third accused struck Balya on the 'forearm with a ruler breaking his arm. It was further alleged that to avoid attracting attention Balya was removed to the bungalow of the sixth accused's master in another village and kept there for several days. While there, Balya was also forced to hand over his wife's ornaments to the first accused, and also pressed to make a confession, but the attempt failed. As soon as Balya's injuries became noticeable, he was again taken to Belgaum and confined in a room there. Thereupon, his mother presented a petition to the authorities that her son had been illegally confined. In the meantime, the first accused was transferred to Athni and he took Balya with him there. At Athni, Balya was allowed some liberty and he one day happened to pass the mamlatdar's kutchery when he heard his name mentioned. He at once spoke to the mamlatdar, who ordered his statement to be taken. Enquiries were then instituted and the accused were put upon their trial.

On the evidence, the Sessions Judge, agreeing with the unanimous verdict of the jury, convicted all the accused and sentenced them to various terms of imprisonment.

In appeal, it was argued that there was a misdirection in the charge to the jury, inasmuch as the learned judge had omitted to consider the evidence for the defence and had omitted to state the evidence as against each accused. They also contended that the style of the charge as well as the finding of facts by the judge were objectionable.

Mr. Binning argued that there was no evidence against the sixth accused, and the learned judge having failed to state the evidence as against each accused, that action amounted to a misdirection. Their Lordships should go into the evidence in the case and find on it. He submitted that there was no evidence against his client and he should, therefore, be acquitted.

After hearing Mr. Desai, their Lordships held misdirection in the case of the sixth accused and ordered him to be acquitted and discharged under the circumstances of the case. The convictions and sentences of the rest of the accused were confirmed and their appeals dismissed.

Their Lordships then took the appeals of the first two accused, who were convicted and sentenced to seven years' each for torturing another man named Joti by breaking his thigh bone in connection with the same case.

The Sessions Judge had, in this case, made the sentences concurrent with the sentences in the former case, but when his attention was drawn to the fact that that was illegal and that he then could not reduce the sentences, he ordered that the sentences should be enforced after the expiry of the sentences in the former case.

Mr. Campbell, who appeared for the accused, asked that the sentances should be reduced.

Their Lordships reduced the sentences to one month's rigorous imprisonment each as the offence related to the same transaction.

DOUBLE MURDER.

Sentence Reduced to Transportation.

AN appeal from a decision of Mr. L. C. Crump, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, who convicted Bala Subana of double murder and sentenced him to death, was heard yesterday by the Hon. Justices Heaton and Macleod at the Bombay High Court.

Mr. Tricumlal R. Desai appeared for the accused and Mr. Dhurandhar for the Crown.

The prosecution case was that on the 16th January last about 8 p.m., the accused went to the house of one Manappa and asked for some money from his mother Padama. As she had no money with her, she gave him a piece of gold. This the accused handed to Manappa, and said he would come for the money in the morning. He, then, with his mother and two other women, Saraka and Kantama, went to his house. About 10-30 p.m., he came out of the house with a crow-bar and a lamp in his hands, and stated to several people that he had killed the two women. He was immediately arrested and his confession recorded.

The defence was that the murders were committed by some unknown person or persons. Insanity was also pleaded and it was in evidence that the accused was subject to delusions.

Agreeing with the majority of the jury, the Sessions Judge convicted the accused and sentenced him as above-stated.

After hearing the arguments, their Lordships confirmed the conviction, but reduced the sentence to transportation for life, as there were no indications of premeditation or motive and as it appeared that the deed was committed in a state of frenzy.

THEFT IN RAILWAY YARD.

Police Constable Sent to Jail.

AT a special sitting of the appellate side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod disposed of an appeal from a decision of Mr. R. B. Milne, sub-divisional magistrate of Anand, who confirmed the conviction of and the sentence of six months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 passed on Dost Mahomed Ramjan Ali by the second-class magistrate of Anand for theft as a public servant.

The accused, who was a police constable, was doing duty at the Anand railway station goods-yard on the 16th of November last. On that day a waggon had arrived at Anand containing a bale of piece-goods, which was tampered with. The bale was weighed and it was found to be less than its proper weight by 20 seers. The loss was duly reported, and the bale was repaired and put in another waggon. Some time after, the owner of the bale again found that it had been tampered with. The matter was immediately reported, and it was ascertained that the waggon was in charge of the accused. The accused's house and trunk were searched, and cloth and a tin of ghee, also reported to be missing, were found with him.

Their Lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod disposed, at the Bombay High Court yesterday of an appeal from a decision of Mr. R. T. Kirk, Assistant Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who convicted Bai Magji (25), of abducting two minor children and theft, and sentenced her to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused, it appeared from the evidence, met the two children, aged about six years, in the street, and, on a pretence of giving them sweets, took them to a lonely place and took from them ornaments valued at about Rs. 12. The police, after making enquires, arrested the accused.

As there were five previous convictions against the accused, she was sentenced as above stated.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal.

BAIL GRANTED.

AN application for bail on behalf of Shankar Balwant Kulkarni, who was convicted by the Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar of arson and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, was made by Mr. K. D. Sathye at the Bombay High Court yesterday.

The application was opposed by Mr. R. W. Desai on behalf of the Crown.

Mr. Sathye said his client was a rich and respectable person and the officiating kulkarni of the district. The Sessions Judge had convicted his client after great hesitation. Of the sentence of six months, his client had already served a month.

Mr. Desai argued that the offence was a non-bailable one and the judge and assessors had agreed in convicting the accused.

Their Lordships enlarged the accused on bail of Rs. 1,000 and one surety for a like amount.

POLICE COURTS.

B. B. AND C. I. STORES.

Alleged Theft of Railway Stores.

IN the Mazagon Police Court before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, a case is proceeding in which Alfred Siqueira, clerk in the B. B. and C. I. Stores at Parel, is charged with having committed the theft of brass-tubing and brass-fittings of the value of Rs. 337, the property of his employers, while Sakkharam Bapu, Mukadam employed in the stores, and Vittobha Gopal and Balaji Bapuji, police sepoys in charge of the gate of the stores, were charged with abetment and Alibhai Noorbhai and Tyebaiii Kadirbhai, foundry proprietors, Ripon Road, with receiving stolen property.

The first accused was defended by Mr. Godinho, the second by Mr. Navalkar, pleader, the third by Mr. Athavale, pleader, the fourth by Mr. Mistry, pleader ; Mr. Velinkar, barrister, appeared for the fifth accused, and Mr. Binaruni, barrister for the sixth accused.

Superintendent Meyers prosecuted on behalf of the police.

Mr. Meyers, in opening the case for the prosecution, said that in consequence of certain information received by the police, Sub-Inspector Raghunath and three policemen in disguise proceeded to the B. B. C. I. Stores at Parel on the evening of the 12th of April. About 6 p.m. they saw a hand-cart loaded with material from the stores being brought out of godown No. 7. The materials were unloaded into a labour cart and the cart proceeded to the godown of accused No. 5 at Ripon Road, Madanpura. Accused Nos. 1, 5 and 6 then got into a victoria and drove off to Ripon road. The Police Sub-Inspector and his men followed the cart into the godown of the accused and when unloading had commenced arrested accused Nos. 5 and 6.

Evidence for the prosecution was then led.

Mr. Cecil Richardson, Chief Storekeeper, B. B. & C. I. Railway in his evidence said, that accused No. 1, Sequeira was his clerk and he knew accused No. 2, Sakharam, who was mukadam of the coolies. He did not know accused Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6. He remembered that on the 13th of April the Police came to his office and asked him to accompany them to the Nagpada Police Station to identify some property. He identified the hachet handle and the filings produced as the property of the Company. The cart-load of scrap brass tubing shown to him was exactly similar to articles ordered by the Company from Home. The files were exactly similar to some ordered out by him the previous month. He thought that the marks of the Company on the hachet had been filed off. Accused No. 1 was in charge of all old and returned material. It was his duty to look. Accused No. 1 was in charge of the whole yard and had the key of No. 7. godown in which the brass tubing was stacked. He further stated that no article was allowed to pass out of the gate without a permit in writing, which is signed by one of the officers of the stores. No permit was issued for the passing of the articles seized by the police. The total value of the property seized by the police was about Rs. 337.

Cross-examined by Mr. Binning witness said that the office hours were from 9 a.m., to 5-30 p.m. The key of the godown was kept in a drawer. The office was closed in the presence of a policeman.

Sub-Inspector Raghunath deposed that about 4-15 p. m. on Friday the 12th of April, he with three sepoys was watching the B. B. and C. I Parel stores. About 5-30 accused Nos 5 and 6 drove up in a victoria. Accused No. 6 got out of the victoria and went to the stores compound. After ten minutes accused No. 6 came out with a hand-cart, which was loaded with railway materials. A bullock-cart was then called and the materials were loaded into it. Accused Nos. 5 and 6 then drove away and accused No. 1 followed them and got into their victoria after they had crossed the level-crossing. The bullock-cart drove into the godown of accused No. 5 in Ripon Road, Madanpura, and when the first bag had been unloaded, the police entered the place and soon after arrested accused nos. 5 and 6. Rama Nursu, a coachman in the service of accused No. 5, Bhiwa Sona, a cooly in the service of No. 5, and Rama Kasba, and the servant of accused No. 5, deposed to the articles having been removed from the railway stores and brought to the godown of accused No. 5.

Bhikoo Raghoo, a cooly employed in the railway stores, deposed that under the orders of accused No. 1 he filled eight gunny bags with brass pieces.

THE DEFENCE.

Albert Sequeira, accused No. 1, made a statement, in which he stated that it was not true that No. 6 saw him at the stores on the evening of the 12th. It was not true that he gave orders, for the brass tubing to be placed in the bags. He admitted having driven with accused Nos. 5 and 6 to their shop at 6-30 p.m. on the evening in question, but he had nothing to do with the removal of the railway materials. They must have been removed during his absence. He had known accused No. 5 for about a year. Accused No. 5 had dealings with the stores and so he accepted his invitation to drive in his carriage.

Accused No. 2. Sakharam, the mukadam, stated that he was working under accused No. 1, who had ordered him to fill eight gunny bags with brass pieces.

Accused No. 3, denied being at the gate when the hand-cart with eight bags in it was taken from the stores.

Accused No. 4, the police constable on duty at the gate stated that between 5-30 and 6 p.m. on the evening in question a hand-cart was brought to the gate and that Sequeira was walking with it. He asked for the pass, whereupon accused No. 3 told him that Sequeira would give it and so he allowed the cart to pass.

The case is expected to be concluded at the next hearing.

EXHAUST-WHISTLE FOR HORN.

Conviction of Bombay Chauffeur.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sheahey charged Murzban K. Irani, chauffeur to Mr. R. H. Syer, of the Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Company, Limited, with using an exhaust-whistle instead of a motor-horn in contravention of section 10 of the Bombay Motor Vehicles' Act.

Mr. Kirke-Smith, of Messrs. Little and Company, solicitors, defended the accused.

The accused pleaded that he was not in Queen's Road, as alleged, at 8 p. m. on April 5. The prosecution, he said, must have made a mistake because the car at that time was in the garage at Wellington Mews. This point was afterwards conceded, as the defence could only prove that the car was in the garage at 7-30 p.m.

The point at issue was whether an exhaust-whistle was a motor-horn within the meaning of th Act, and the magistrate was asked to decide the point.

The section, under which the accused was charged, is as follows : Every person driving a motor which shall have ready and available for immediate use a suitable horn, or in the case of a motor-cycle a suitable horn or bell, capable of giving audible and sufficient warning of his approach or position, and shall sound the same whenever expedient to prevent danger to the public.

In giving the decision of the Court, his Worship held that the accused's car was on the road at the time, and that an exhaust-whistle was not a horn, within the meaning of the section. That word was purposely omitted from the rule, because it was not considered desirable that such a contrivance should be permitted on motor-vehicles. The offence had been committed and the accused was fined Rs. 5.

MACMIN AND CO.

MR. K. Kemp yesterday resumed at the Esplanade Police Court the hearing of the case in which E. H. J. Minahan is charged with the criminal misappropriation of Rs. 7,000, alleged to have been entrusted to him on behalf of Kumar Mansur Kachar of Jasdan.

The Kumar was a client of the firm of Macmin and Co., of which the accused was a partner and there has previously been criminal litigation between the present accused and his late partner, Mr. J. Macdermott.

Yesterday Mr. Macdermott was put into the box. In reply to questions he said that work was undertaken on behalf of the complainant, the arrangement being that the firm should be paid ten per cent. on all amounts recovered. The firm had advanced something like Rs. 1,700 or Rs. 1,800 and had borrowed Rs. 1,500 to make advances to the complainant.

The pleader for the prosecution proposed to put in several documents, which were objected to by the defence. The Court upheld the objection.

The Court then put some questions to the accused, who said that he had got Rs. Rs. 7,000 from Jasdan on behalf of the complainant. Mr. Godinho was paid Rs. 500. The statement of account submitted was a part of his letter written to the complainant on New Year's Eve In that letter he distinctly stated it was a rough statement of account since the dissolution of partnership the books of the firm had been with Mr. Macdermott, hence he could not submit an accurate statement of accounts. He underrated Messrs. Jehangir, Mehta and Somji's bill to the extent of Rs. 680. He had stated it was for Rs. 500, but subsequently found it was for Rs. 1,180. The accused put in a statement accounting for the Rs. 7,000, made out by him since the proceedings commenced.

The further hearing was adjourned.

THE GRAIN FRAUDS.

BEFORE Mr. Oliveira, at Mazagon, Inspector Carter charged Govindji Dosa and Oomersi Mulji Manjit the former with theft as a servant of 356 bags o, grain and seeds, of the collective value of Rs. 6,736 belonging to their master, Nursey Khatau, and the latter with abetment.

The first accused admitted the theft, but pleaded that the second accused had never paid him in full for the goods that he had stolen from his master. He got only Rs. 20 for each cart-load of bags. The method adopted by the accused to remove the bags was cunning. The second accused it was stated, used to supply him with chits that were to be taken to his godown and Hirji Jetha supplied the goods.

The second accused said he had made arrangements with the firm of Hirji Jetha to store the goods in their godown, and as he could not keep accounts, he got Hirji Jetha to do so. The latter also sold the goods in the accused's father's name.

His Worship, in disposing of the case, observed that he was satisfied that there was a conspiracy between the two accused to steal the bags. His Worship was inclined to believe that the accused must have had other accomplices to enable them to do away with 347 bags of grain. Taking into consideration, however, that the two accused had not the full benefit of the theft and also the fact that they had considerably saved the time of the Court by pleading guilty, his Worship sentenced each to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE COCAINE TRAFFIC.

BEFORE Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Cauty prosecuted Govindji Lalji and Mawji Jaisingh with transporting, without permit, ten ounces and a half of cocaine valued Rs. 640. Inspector Cauty stated that he saw the accused driving in a victoria from Bhuleshwar to Grant Road on the 13th instant, and they had a bag between them. As the accused were suspected of dealing in cocaine, the victoria was stopped and the bag searched, when it was found to contain several packets of the drug. The first accused pleaded "guilty," while the second said that he had absolutely no idea that his companion was carrying cocaine in the bag.

His Worship convicted and fined the first accused Rs. 200. The second accused was acquitted.

AN AMAZING MOTORIST.

Calcutta Policeman Abducted and Ejected.

An extraordinary story was told by Sergt. Byrne of the Calcutta Police, who returned to Lal Bazaar on Monday with his clothing torn and several bruises. He had been on duty in Old Post Office Street where a person named Hurry Singh driving a motor-car was, it is alleged, obstructing the traffic.

Sergt. Byrne went up to the man and after explaining the nature of the risk he ran, asked him to move on. The motorist, it is alleged, ignored the caution, and the Sergeant told him to accompany him to the thana. According to the sergeant's story, Singh thereupon suggested that they should motor to the thana, and Byrne agreed. Byrne got into the car and took his seat beside Singh.

Much to the surprise of the Sergeant the motorist instead of driving to the thana drove off at high speed in the direction of Kalighat. Byrne, apparently, could do nothing to stop him and found himself practically a prisoner. After passing the Jail-road, it is alleged, the Sergeant was assaulted and finally ejected from the car. Fortunately, however, he sustained no serious injury, and engaging a tiga gari he was able to return to Lal Bazaar where he related his story.

WHO DROVE THE CAR ?

Bombay Man's Experience in Calcutta.

On Tuesday before Mr. Swinhoe, Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, the Chief Court Inspector, on the complaint of Sergeant Viner, prosecuted Mr. Sawyer, of Messrs. Hill and Sawyer, for driving his motor-car, No. 630, along Chowringhee Road at an excessive speed and in a way likely to endanger human life.

It was alleged by the prosecution that the Sergeant saw a European lady and a gentleman in the car, the former driving. The gentleman informed him that the lady was the wife of Mr. Sawyer, owner of the car. So a summons was issued in the name of Mrs. Sawyer. But later on the police were informed that could not be Mrs. Sawyer for Mr. Sawyer was not a married man. So a summons was again issued, this time in the name of Mr. Sawyer.

A solicitor, who appeared for the accused, submitted that his client Mr. Sawyer was away, up-country; and asked the Magistrate to permit him to cross-examine the prosecution witness, which might obviate the necessity for the accused to appear at all.

The Court Inspector submitted that the owner of the car was responsible for the offence and should come forward and depose. He should make it clear who it was that drove his car on the occasion.

The case was adjourned.

SPORTING NEWS.

MATHERAN.

Amateur Lawn Tennis Open Championship.

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES.

For Sir George Clarke Challenge Cup.—Results up to Monday, 20th May :—

	Saturday 18-5-12 5 p. m.	Sunday 19-5-12 5 p. m.	Monday 20-5-12, or Friday 24-5-12 5 p. m.	Saturday, 25-5-12—5 p. m.
Mr C W Kuhns ...	Bye			
Mr Ratan Tata ...	Tata 6-4, 6-4	Tata 7-5, 6-3		
Major Murison ...				
Mr W Reid ...	Reid 6-3, 6-0		Reid 6-0, 6-4	
Mr R B Jayawant...		Reid 6-2, 6-2	E 1	
Mr F C Batliwalla ...	Batliwalla 6-2, 6-1			
Mr D D Vacha ...				E 2
Mr H F Commissariat	Kanga 6-1, 7-5			
Mr J J Kanga ...		Kanga 6-2, 7-5	P 1	
Mr P J Chinai ...	Naorosji 6-3, 6-3		Portlock 6-0, 6-1	
Mr K A D Nowrosji				
Mr F Portlock ...	Portlock 6-1, 6-0	Portlock 6-0, 6-1		
Mr P E Mistry ...				
Mr N P Nowrosji ...	Bye			

LADIES' SINGLES.

For Lady Clarke Challenge Cup.—Results up to Tuesday 21st May :—

Mrs Robinson ...	Bye	Mrs Portlock 6-2, 6-4	
Mrs Bader ...	Mrs Portlock 6-1, 6-2		
Mrs Portlock ...			
Mrs McCormack ...	Mrs McCormack 6-1, 6-2	Mrs McCormack 6-1, 6-4	
Mrs W Reid ...			
Mrs Stanger-Leathes...			

The final to be played on Saturday 25th May.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

At an adjourned meeting of the Council of the Western India Football Association, Lieut.-Col. Vaughan presiding, the report for the past year, which we recently published, was recommended for presentation to the annual meeting. Satisfaction was expressed with the results of last season and several suggestions for the improvement of the game, and for the extension of the interests of the Association were discussed. These will be brought up again at the annual meeting, which is to be held shortly.

The last day for the receipt of entries for the Harwood League will be the 9th of June, and the first match will be played on the 15th.

MR. KINDERSLEY'S HORSES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MAY 23.

Mr. R. L. Kindersley, having recovered sufficiently to sail Home, his racing stable came to the hammer of Messrs Abraham and Co., auctioneers, this morning. "Winklet," a bay English gelding, the recent Calcutta performer, was the only horse to realise a fair price.

"Colina", a brown English mare, also known on on the Calcutta course, strayed away from her stable yesterday, and meeting with a severe accident will have to be destroyed.

(TELEGRAMS CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5.)

THE SITUATION IN TIBET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KALIMPONG, MAY 23.

The Dalai Lama's officials are very reticent as to news from Lhassa. The inference to be drawn from this is that things are not altogether favourable from a Tibetan point of view. Mr. Bell, the Political Officer, arrived here today to confer with the Dalai Lama. This may mark a new stage in the progress of events. As far as can be known the fighting still seems to be going on in and around Lhassa.

PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 24.

During the week ending the 18th of May the total plague mortality stood at 3,415, against 4,157 cases. Bombay Presidency had 189 deaths; Madras, 6; Bengal, 56; Bihar, 502; the United Provinces, 769; the Punjab, 1,682; Burma, 12; the Central Provinces, 5; Hyderabad, 7; Central India, 58; Rajputana, 90; and Kashmir, 25.

M'DNAPORE DAMAGE SUIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 23.

At the High Court special bench, Mr. Norton concluded his address this afternoon on behalf of the police defendants in the Midnapore damage suit.

Mr. K. B. Dutt began his address on behalf of the plaintiff. He began by narrating the circumstances which led up to the present case.

A CONVICTION QUASHED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 23.

The Court of the Judicial Commissioner in Sind has reversed the judgment of the Sessions Judge, in which Sub-Inspector Ferro of the Railway Police in Sind was convicted and sentenced to three years' imprisonment for misconduct in his capacity as a police officer.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 23.

Major-General Sir Malcolm Grover, Secretary to the Government of India, Army Dept., will proceed home on privilege leave next month.

SIMLA, MAY 23.

Lieut.-Colonel Barnes, 6th Cavalry, is appointed 2nd in Command of that regiment.

Major J. S. M. Shea, 15th Lancers, has been selected as 2nd-in-Command of the 35th Horse.

Capt. M. Eliot, 41st Dogras, is appointed Assistant Superintend

MAIL NOTES.

SHIPPING DIRECTOR DEAD.

Mr. Emil Boas, the resident director and general manager of the Hamburg-American Line, died on May 2nd in Greenwich (Conn.) of pneumonia. He was fifty-eight years of age. Mr. Boas was born in Germany, but came to the United States in 1873. He became general-manager of the Hamburg-American Line in 1892. He also was president of the Atlas Steamship Company. Mr. Boas, was a member of the New York Yacht and several other clubs.

CIGARS FOR KIND CABMEN.

The French League for the Protection of Horses is endeavouring to advance its propaganda by selling cigars intended for cabmen who are kind to their horses, and who have abolished blinkers and the bearing rein. The cigar is decorated with a red band bearing the legend "Be good to animals." The cigars can be bought for distribution to kindly drivers who, when they possess ten bands from these cigars will receive from the League an artistically designed pipe, the bowl carved in the shape of a horse's head.

PRISON ON A MOUNTAIN TOP.

What will be the first Alpine convict prison in Europe is about to be erected on the top of the Realp mountain, 5,060 feet high, in the Canton of Uri. The mountain belongs to the canton, thus obviating the necessity of buying a site, but apart from the question of economy the promoters of the scheme are of opinion that mountain air will be good for the health and spirits of the convicts, and more work will thus be obtained from them. The cost is estimated to be about £80,000, and the project is subject to confirmation by the Grand Council, but this is practically certain to be accorded.

NATURALISED FRENCHMEN.

In the year 1911, 13,840 persons in France and her colonies became French citizens by naturalisation, a greater number than in any previous year since 1897. The increase has been constant since 1905, when there were only 8,413 naturalisations. These figures take no account of the persons, born upon French soil, of foreign parents, who acquire French nationality automatically if before their twenty-second year they do not declare a contrary purpose. The number of these is said to be great, but no official record of them is kept by the bureau furnishing these statistics. The greatest number of naturalisation was in the Department of the Seine, 2,791 next was that in the Department of the Nord, 2,332.

NEW LONDON MUSEUM.

The Government has selected a site in Horseferry-road, Westminster for the erection of the Museum of Safety Appliances, which the Home Office has had under consideration for some time. A large number of small houses have recently been demolished in this thoroughfare, and the entire neighbourhood is undergoing transformation due to the erection of extensive public buildings and private residences and the creation of an addition to the Victoria Tower Gardens. The erection of the new museum in a thoroughfare which perpetuates the old horse ferry across the river will not be completed for two years. The exhibits will relate only to those industries which come within the jurisdiction of the Home Office, and will include the newest and best known appliances for securing safety and health in factories, mines, and elsewhere.

INTERESTING OLD GUN.

An interesting addition has just been made to the Dockyard Museum at Portsmouth of an old breech-loading gun, which was dredged up in Dover Harbour in August 1911. The gun is of a type known as "Petrieroes a Braza," which was in use at the end of the fourteenth and beginning of the fifteenth century. This specimen, which is of wrought iron, is remarkable for having a hinged cover to the breech instead of a breech-block with a handle for lifting out, which was usual. It is probably of the time of Henry IV. (1399-1413). The "Petrieroes" were planted in the forecastle and on the quarters of ships to defend the prow and stern, and were mounted on iron pins. The length of the gun is 3ft. and the handle 1ft. 6in., the total length being 4ft. 5in. Specimens of these guns are rare, but there is one in the Rotunda at Woolwich and another in the Tower of London.

CASUALTIES AT SEA.

An American paper gives, the following figures showing the casualties at sea covering a period of twenty-one years :—

Year.	Lives Lost.
1888	553
1889	656
1890	556
1891	448
1892	646
1893	401
1894	803
1895	704
1896	369
1897	299
1898	743
1899	742
1900	252
1901	437
1902	531
1903	351
1904	1,454
1905	267
1906	499
1907	574
1908	1,153

EXTRAORDINARY STORY FROM THE CONGO.

Another tragic story has just reached London, via the "Manchester Guardian" from that land of tragedy—the Congo. It is reported that in the latter part of last year two British travellers crossed over into the Belgian Congo either from the Nile or the Uganda hinterland, and that they were followed by a British Official, who declared that they had violated some Customs regulations and demanded that they should return to British territory. As the travellers had penetrated nearly one hundred miles into the northern part of the Congo State they refused to do so, whereupon it is alleged that either the British officer or a soldier under his command shot the senior traveller in the two men so that he died some four hours later. The most recent information from Boma, the capital of the Congo, is that the Belgian Government arrested and imprisoned the other traveller, whilst the British official and his soldiers returned to British territory. The surviving traveller is reported to be still in prison in the Welle district, and is making urgent appeals to the British Government to secure his release. Regarding the imprisoned man, Mr. Consul Lamont has addressed a formal Note to the Governor of the Congo for this regrettable incident, and Sir Edward Grey is to be asked what information he can give to the public upon the report. The truth about the alleged slaying of the other traveller raises a matter that demands instant investigation, and it is to be hoped that this question will also be pressed.

WHIST DRIVES ILLEGAL.

An important test case, the first of its kind which has been before the High Court, was dealt with finally by a King's Bench Divisional Court, which heard arguments as to whether a progressive whist drive for prizes was unlawful gaming, and whether the place where the "drive" was held became a common gaming house. Mr. Thorpe, for the defendant (Mr. Alfred Morris), said his client was the promoter of weekly progressive whist drives at the Empress Skating Rink, Salford. He offered prizes, and charged 6d. each person for admission. He was summoned for keeping the place for the purpose of unlawful gaming and the stipendiary held that the game was one of skill and chance. The Chief Justice: What is your objection to the decision? Mr. Thorpe: My objection is that whist drives are not illegal gaming within the meaning of the Act. I don't think you could describe the game of whist to your lordship. In delivering judgment, the Lord Chief Justice said he did not decide the case on the other grounds put to the Court by Mr. Sutton that any game of cards played for money was an unlawful game. In fact it would be dangerous to hold that a game of whist played under ordinary circumstances became unlawful, because it was played for money. He would not say that there was no skill in the whist as played at a progressive whist drive, but taking the game as a whole it seemed to him that the element of chance predominated over the game practically proceeded as a game of chance. It was not necessary to consider whether the club was a gaming house but they found a man using a hall for the purpose of his own profit and for the benefit of persons wishing to win prizes at a game which consisted mainly of chance. He came to the conclusion, therefore, that the magistrate was right, and the appeal should be dismissed. Justices Pickford and Avory concurred.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

The rapidly-spreading interest in Anton Tchekof, who looks like exercising a deeper influence on the drama than any playwright since Henrik Ibsen, warns us that the stage of the future is in danger of being absorbed in a sea of realism. Two long Tchekof plays—"The Cherry Orchard" and "The Seagull"—are now known to us. Both have been produced the first by the Stage Society last summer, the second by the enterprising Adelphi Players quite recently. In neither instance has the representation proved of much value, most of the actors labouring under the insular delusion that because a man is a foreigner, he is therefore comic. But Tchekof is so intimately Russian that it is doubtful whether the most carefully chosen English Company could ever get inside the skin of his characters.

We have, however, Mr. George Calderon's published translations, and these are calling forth from our English "intelligence" a measure of admiration that cannot be ignored. It is understood that Mr. Bernard Shaw has declared his intention of adopting the Tchekof method in future. Where Mr. Shaw leads, others will follow. But while it is impossible to withhold admiration from Tchekof's dazzling exposition of his dramatic formulæ, it is very questionable whether these formulæ should be permitted to obtain. Certainly they are dangerous from the point of view of those who believe that art should be electric, that the privilege of selection is its most treasured heritage. For Tchekof, with his uncompromising and confusing realism, utterly banishes the selective sense. True, he permits himself the choice of a main theme and of four separate periods (acts) in its development. But that is practically all. Once the curtain has risen, no probable irrelevancy is allowed to escape his comprehensive net. By these means he sometimes achieves remarkable contrastive effects, notably when we catch a glimpse of volcanic emotions smoking beneath a mountain of pribbles and prabbles. The juxta-position in "The Seagull" of Constantine's mental anguish ignored by the company in favour of a game of loto, furnishes a striking example. But Tchekof scorns to hold any dramatic balance between the two. The mass of impertinent incidents and conversations is left uncontrolled by anything but the probabilities of life. In making your first acquaintance with Tchekof's plays it is almost impossible to lay your finger on the principal issue; and the relentless sense of proportion with which the affairs of the least vital characters are discussed leaves insufficient room for the adequate psychological development of the protagonists. Every character is interested exclusively in himself; every character is the hero of the play in his own eyes; and the most portentous affairs in the lives of the others only approach the centre of his circle as they affect himself. "The Cherry Orchard" is exactly, "The Seagull" is almost, like life. Their execution is amazing. But you cannot help revolting against the implied theory that fundamentally art is imitation. It is nothing of the kind. Art is creation, and great art is idealisation. "Well, a friend once grunted out to Turner, "I've never seen a sunrise like "that." "No," retorted Turner, "but don't you wish you could!"

Art that idealises animates the imagination; art that imitates enfeebles it. That is the danger of realism, which is imitation life. Take the case of stage production. Now, when an actor runs across the stage, you can hear quite clearly the sound of feet on boards; yet if he is supposed to be running in a forest, our imaginations are sufficiently strong to rise above the "incongruity," and we are still in the forest. If the actor is supposed to be running up marble steps, the boards are marble steps. The less realism we get in productions, the greater will be the development of our imaginations. This accounts for much of the Athenian and Elizabethan keenness. The introduction of elaborate scenery by Sir William Davenant—or perhaps we should set Inigo Jones down for the criminal—marks the beginning of degeneration in English audiences. For when the realistic producer comes along and gives you real earth and turf, real marble steps, your imagination stops working. It becomes confined and cramped. You gain nothing; you lose gradually your invaluable plastic faculty of mind. A similar process of debilitation would follow the widespread adoption among dramatists of the Tchekof method. At present most people, brought suddenly face to face with his realities, are setting them down for crude caricatures. That is because their imaginations refuse to stop working. Sooner or later, however it must appear that the bathos of the Tchekof plays is exactly the bathos of life. Bathos is the arch-enemy of art, but if we are going in for the new realism, we cannot possibly eliminate it. That is the great danger. As we grow to accept the purely imitative method, absurdity will become our ideal and idealism will become absurd. For the more nearly we approach to actual representations of life, the more ridiculous will appear any departure from it.

Mr. Hammerstein's summer season has begun. He has produced four operas, of which three were new to his opera-house, but no absolute novelty. The most unfamiliar to the present generation was "La Favorita." Why he should have imagined that anybody wished to renew or make acquaintance with it, it is hard to understand. Even with singers of the first rank of assured popularity it has been impossible (thank goodness) to keep alive "La Sonnambula"; and "La Favorita" is, if anything, worse. The presence of a really great mezzo-soprano in the part of Leonora might have given a small impetus to it; but Mme. Doria, competent and experienced as she is, was not equal to the task. Mr. Orville Harrold as Fernando sang with temperament and energy, but much as he has improved in respect of vocal polish, he has still far to go in this respect. As the King M. Danse was not nearly as good as he has been in more modern work. Mr. Hammerstein's revival of "Romeo et Juliette" was much more satisfactory, because of the youthful grace and charm of Mlle. Felice Lyne (who is, however, still not equal to the more dramatic scenes), the fervour and power of Mr. Harrold's Romeo, and the artistic beauty of the mounting, which has been taken from Miss Julia Neilson's revival. The ensemble was good, and M. Ernaldy, the new conductor, is a distinct acquisition. In "Mignon" Mlle. Kerlord and M. Buysson made good impressions, and Mlle. Victoria Fer was a charming Filine. There is no reason why "Mignon" should not appeal to a certain section of the public which likes the gentler forms of entertainment, as it undoubtedly does on the Continent. The cast of "The Tales of Hoffmann" is much the same as it was in the autumn, and the versatility of Mr. Vilmos Beck is its most important feature. The net result of the week has not been to convert those who thought Mr. Hammerstein unwise in returning to higher scales of prices.

A few weeks ago a performance of "Tosca" was given at Covent Garden with a new tenor in the part of Cavaradossi. One satisfactory feature of Signor Martinelli's "debut" is that he made his unmistakable triumph without any preliminary puffing. It was only a few people who know that any specially high expectations had been formed of him, that he had been a military bandsman, that he had studied the part of Cavaradossi in ten days. In all this there was material enough for columns in the hands of an adroit Press agent. One cannot but be glad that the self-restraint exercised in this matter has had its due reward. Mme. Edvina's first appearance as Tosca was extremely interesting. It was the first that she had shown us what she can do in a highly dramatic part. It is not too much to say that she surprised everybody by the vigour and intensity of her acting and by her power of dramatic singing. Even last year there were some of the more dramatic passages in the last act of "Louise" which seemed to try her to the utmost, but to judge from the way in which she tackled the situations in La Tosca she should be able to surmount them easily now. The rest of the cast was familiar, and the Scarpia of Signor Sammarco is always an artistic achievement, and in its own way the Spoleto of Signor Zucchi is a little masterpiece of character-painting.

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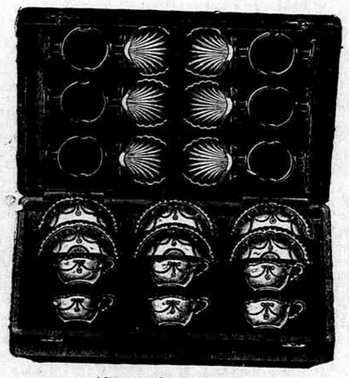

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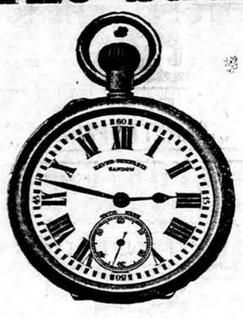

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